THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1873. VOLUME V---NUMBER 110

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 9, 1873.

Immigration Address.

Mirabeau L. Towns, Esq., will deliver an address on the subject of immigration to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives. We hope that a full house will greet Mr. Towns. It is an interesting theme.

Rosaca Bridge Gone.

On account of the washing away, last night, of the above bridge on the Western and Atlantic Railroad no mails from Chattanooga, to-day, up to the time of going to press—trains being on the other side.

The bridge will be up by Monday. In the meantime trains will run 'round by Rome.

J. N. Promulgates a Postponement.

NATIONAL HOTEL, February 8, 1873.

To the press of Atlanta: Kind friends accept my thanks for the sympathy shown me, as journalists, whilst promulgating views which resist the prejudice of the people North and South. All will yet see the truth of my humble position, but it will require time to postpone my address in the hall of the House of Representatives until the 25th. I will postpone again sooner than urge my views. J. N.

Summary of State News.

LAGRANGE.

Labor is scarce in this section, and we hear considerable complaint.——LaGrange wants a good band.—*Reporter.*

MACON.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, held in Macon, on the 6th instant, the following gentlemen were elected directors to serve for the ensuing year: George H. Hazlehurst, M. K. Jessup, J. P. G. Laster, H. W. Gray, J. Milbank, W. R. Phillips, Stephen Collins, L. N. Whittle, I. C. Plant.——On account of sickness, Miss Charlotte Cushman will not appear in Macon. The management will substitute Mr. Lawrence Barrett, in his Shakspearian impersonations.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

COVINGTON.

A Telegraph office has been opened in Covington.——On Friday night, January 31, a difficulty occurred in Butts county, resulting in the serious cutting of Mr. W. Duke and Thomas Parker, brothers-in-law, who were engaged in the altercation. It is probable that both are fatally wounded.——On the 1st ult., Mr. Warrenton Jones, aged about 50 years, was fatally injured in a well near Loganville. He was in the well and had tied the bucket with earth, which some of the children were drawing up, when the ticket accidentally fell back on him, crushing him so that he died that night. Jim Weaver, colored, fatally stabbed Jim Attfield, colored, in Henry county, one day last week.——The fox hunters of Newton county have commenced enjoying themselves again.—*Enterprise.*

SAVANNAH.

Rev. Mr. Mims, Rector of St. Stephen's (colored) Episcopal Church, of Savannah, is dead.——The old Board of the Irish Union Society, of Savannah, have been re-elected—P. M. J. Doyle President.——It is safe to say that the three journals of Savannah, combined, pay out nearly $200,000 a year for expenses.——Mr. George Monro has been elected Secretary of the Savannah Fire Department, for the ensuing year.—*Savannah Advertiser.*

ALBANY.

Summer weather prevails and gardening is progressing finely. —— Our Israelitish friends will give a grand masquerade ball, on the 20th ——The total indebtedness of Albany, on the 1st of January, 1873, was $41 24.——On Tuesday last the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus Railroad was sold at Cuthbert, at public outcry, for $30,000. Col. Gibbs, of Quincy, Florida, was the buyer and says he intends to build the road at once. It is surmised that the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Company is interested in the purchase.—*Albany News.*

GAINESVILLE

From various portions of the county we learn that preparations are being made to devote a large area to the cultivation of cotton the present year.—*Eagle.*

AUGUSTA.

Rev. W. H. Clark, Rector of St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, has been selected as temporary President of the Augusta Orphan Asylum.——The directors of the Augusta and Greenwood Railroad, held a meeting in Augusta on the 5th instant, Mayor G. T. Jackson, declined the Presidency of the road, General P. H. Brady made chairman to fill the position temporarily.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

WASHINGTON.

On last Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Lindsay, while coming to this place in a buggy, accompanied by his son, about twelve years of age, met with an accident which terminated in the death of the little boy. While passing a tilted wagon on the road, a bush caught one of the wheels of the buggy, which nearly upset it. The horse gave a spring at the same time and the little boy was thrown under the wagon and instantly killed. It is unknown whether his head was caught in the reel or whether the fall on the ground killed him.—*Gazette.*

DAWSON.

Every part of the city can be heard the sound hammer, and from the quantity of building and repairing going on one would suppose that times were not very hard in these parts.—*Journal.*

SANDERSVILLE.

Many of our farmers are complaining of a scarcity of labor, the exodus of so many hands to the West and Florida has seriously inconvenienced a great many in farming operations.—*Central Georgian.*

A TOUR OF EUROPE---No. 2

Twilight in Lough Foyle—The Marvels of Lorne—Another Pittsburg—Grandeur and Squalor Side by Side—Eallie Nicol Jarvie—The Glasgow Fair—Dinner for Nine Pence—An Old Cathedral —My Partner.

We ran among the bare rocks of Lough Foyle, until a low black water sprite was seen approaching from the little port of Lillie. It developed into a tender, whose mission was to take off our Derry passengers. We gave them a round of cheers as they sped away in the pale light of the moon, that cast a weird glamour over them, and over the little church and cabins among the rocks of the hillside. I did not keep watch all night, as did many of our number—for we ran close to the Giant's Causeway—but I was with the early bird (with no thought of the diet, however,) in the morning, when we were rounding the Mull of Cantire. The stony, cone-shaped rock, Ailsa Craig, the host of thousands of sea-birds, was in plain view, and then we came to Arran, sailing so that we could see the purple heather, the sheep and the clothes hung out to dry, and the background, "the dusky and retired mountains"—cloud-capped Goatfell standing up the giant of them all. The rest of this island is wild and grand, cabins scattered near the shore exhibiting culture and beauty. Further on is the isle of Bute; and the afternoon, that delicious afternoon, came to

THE FIRTH OF CLYDE,

with its villages, and watering places, and elegant homes of Glasgow people. The vulgar passions of the table are forgotten; the bell rings for lunch in vain—there we stand, rarely conversing, feasting our souls on the delightful panorama that is passing before us. The loveliness of gentle hills, and the triumphs of the landscape gardener greet us on the one hand; on the other, we have the rude grandeur of rock and mountain, the sublimity of peaks and solitudes, amid which the story-tellers, either of real or imaginary yarns, have located many heroic incidents. We sail under the shadow—figuratively speaking—of Dumbarton Castle, in which Wallace was confined, and which is so very historic that I dare not explore. THE CONSTITUTION is not big enough. Just past the Castle, distant Ben Lomond looms grandly up among the clouds—several of Bennie's lesser relatives watching him as he does it.

Our bluff old Captain evidently knows a weakness of the American heart, for he points out the Marquis of Lorne's house. Perhaps I ought to say his castle, it being so much more romantic to live in a gloomy dungeon than in a comfortable habitation. Every glass of the proud sovereigns from over the sea is levelled at it; yet neither he nor the poor Princess, who had to take up with a Marquis, the family being large, seem to mind it much. Lorny appears to be well fixed; he has a wide front, and no doubt his lot runs back far enough to afford a garden patch in which he may probably fill up his leisure hours.

The Clyde is very fine æsthetically, and so it is in an utilitarian sense. At Greenock we begin to come to the ship-yards. Clyde-built ships may be found in every sea, almost in every navigable water in the world. There is not a wooden vessel on the stocks, whether it be a leviathan ship for the great seas or a little pleasure boat for quiet inland waters. What industry! What enterprise! The very stream we sail in was a shallow, tidal brook, that the laddies of Glasgow could wade across until the dredging machines were set at work; and now, three-thousand-ton ships pass and repass with ease. It is fast running to a point, however, and our marine journey will soon be ended. It really does terminate, so far as navigation is concerned, a few rods above the wharf that we stop at. Her Majesty's officials search our baggage for tobacco, and then we are permitted to set foot on the Broomielaw—and, oh, the joy of it!

GLASGOW

Do not, for a moment, think that I intend to copy from the musties' old tome within my reach, the amount of iron forged for her ship-yards, the mortality list, the figures of her trade, or the extent of her diverse manufactures. Nothing of the kind; I wish to state, simply, that it is a city of chimneys, and consequently, of smoke. The town is constantly smothered in a murky pall, while all around, the air, fresh from the sea or the highlands, is pure and clear. Amid the countless stacks two quite outdo all the rest—the one, known to fame as Tennant's Stalk, being 450 feet high; the other, a new one, fifteen feet higher still—both carrying up among the innocent clouds the bad smells of chemical works. These chimneys mean manufactures, and the people in the streets are corroborative proofs. Glasgow is a great busy hive of industry.

I assume that you have heard about the solidity of Old-World towns. They are solidly built; and to appreciate the fact at its fullest one should leave our new, flimsy, mushroom towns and land in Scotland. Mind you, in Scotland, because her chief towns are built of stone, and further on you would be apt to strike streets of brick, which may be as solid, but do not look so. In this respect the town on the Clyde astonished me—no brick, no frame buildings, all constructed of a handsome sandstone, well cut and well laid. If one stays long enough abroad to get the solid character of European towns firmly fixed in the mind, he will come back almost believing that the little white frames, with green blinds, in our suburban districts, are toy houses. Years of smoke have stained the stone walls of Glasgow, but we shall find the terraces of

THE WEST-END

very beautiful. It is the fashionable quarter, and if we go out far enough, we shall come to the West End Park. The situation is very picturesque, one part being hilly in character and commanding a splendid prospect of the city, while another part forms a finely wooded vale, stretching along the banks of the classic Kelvin. It is not large—only about forty acres—but a sweeter spot I did not find. The magnificent University Buildings, not yet completed, overlook it from the other side of the stream. Let us cross the great stream—a long walk, it is true—and search out another park,

THE GLASGOW GREEN.

On the way we may as well pass through the famous Saltmarket, once the abiding place of Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and "many mair Bailies besides him;" but alack-a-day! "how are the mighty fallen?" The civic splendor of former times is replaced by gin mills and old-clothes dealers. The street is fairly swarmed with the unhappy poor. It is a forerunner of the slaty park on the Clyde. I went there on Sunday, and alas! the maimed, diseased, distressed bodies that lay on the grass; the poor, ragged, dirty children, but children all the same, who know not a real home; the all-pervading sense of insurmountable poverty, intemperance and sin. The contrast between the elegance of West-End and the squalor on the Green—has class legislation anything to do with it? So you find it over the sea.

THE FAIR

While we are talking about the poor, let me mention a subsequent stroll, thro' poverty-stricken Crownpoint and Gallowgate, to a gathering that has no counterpart in our country. To use one of their own phrases, it is a holiday for "the working classes," and generally last a week. Take a vacant square and fill it with "shows" of every description, putting around the outside rifle academies attended by women, penny theatres in which fearful crimes of the fancy reign supreme, circuses, negro minstrels, pantomime, dwarfs and giants, wax works, fat women, animals with superfluous members, and shouting cheap Jacks; in the center there shall be go-arounds, swings, weighing machines, galvanic batteries, and innumerable stands for the sale of cheap drinks and cheaper dishes; permeate these with a dense crowd of the weak, bad and depraved of a great city—and you may get a faint idea of the scene. The combined side-shows of a hundred circuses would not equal it; I hope there is nothing in our favored land that would. The prices of admission rarely exceed a penny.

THE GREAT WESTERN COOKING DEPOTS.

are a feature of Glasgow. They are charitable institutions, begun in 1860, and expanding each year until now there are twenty-seven branches in full operation, visited by 10,000 persons daily. In company with a couple of gentlemen whom I met on the steamer, I visited the one in Buchanan street. The first floor is for women; on the next floor one may get a substantial breakfast for seven cents, and a dinner for ten cents. We went up another flight of stairs, and ordered pea soup, beefsteak, gravy and potatoes, bread, corn flour pudding and a glass of milk—all good and palatable except the milk which was a little sour, and all for seventeen cents. The thoughtful observer will be sure to visit one of these public feeding-houses.

I have not mentioned the great thoroughfare of Scotland's commercial metropolis—Argyle street, nor have I searched the guide-books for descriptions of her banks, hospitals, etc.—and the more I think of it, the more I think I will not. But it will hardly do to write up Glasgow without mentioning

THE CATHEDRAL AND THE NECROPOLIS.

The former was founded in 1133, and is considered one of the grandest Gothic structures in the Kingdom. Its exterior is certainly gloomy enough to fill the bill. The nave is very impressive, or rather it impressed me strongly, for I had just embarked in the Cathedral business. It will take me some time to cipher out the different parts of those edifice—the transepts, choir, crypts, etc.; but perseverance conquers all, according to the old Latin maxim.

We had the good fortune to hear an excellent sermon by its eloquent pastor, Rev. Mr. Barns. It will be borne in mind that the Presbyterian church is the established church of Scotland, and this building is a part of the establishment. The simple service did not lessen the effect of the lofty columns and vast spaces.

Before the service we spent some time in the surrounding church-yard, reading the ancient inscriptions. Nearly the whole yard is paved with flat-lying gravestones, and not unfrequently the quaint sculpturings and phraseology are badly worn away by the tread of feet. Around the wall of the enclosure are the graves of old families, enclosed in iron cages—very much such ones as we would build if we owned a flock of Rocky Mountain bears. The corroding effects of time have nearly destroyed these monuments of the past.

The Necropolis forms a background for the old Cathedral, the Bridge of Sighs over the little Molendinar, connecting them. It is very crowded with handsome granite monuments. John KNOX is duly commemorated; and here lie the remains of the poets William Motherwell, Dugald Moore and Alexander Rodger.

MY PARTNER

I must not close this letter without explaining that I have taken in a partner in the sight seeing business—a steamer friend, Mr. A——t, of Australia. Until further notice you will please understand that we have joined hands to circle around these old countries, and sometimes down the middle. We shall soon be able to rectify their long-standing political and social troubles, no doubt; but we must claim your indulgence until another week. F.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 4, 1873.

Senate met at 10 o'clock.

President Trammell in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. A. T. Spaulding.

Roll was called and journal of yesterday read.

Leave of absence for Senators from the 39th, 29th, 8th, and 32d agreed to.

Mr. Peavy moved to reconsider so much of yesterday's journal as relates to the bill passed to prevent and punish certain deeds of violence.

In advocating his motion to reconsider, Mr. Peavey held that this bill branded the State with political odium. It was a tacit acknowledgment that there was a necessity for this law. No Northern State had passed a similar law; it was not deemed necessary for their peace and good order. Neither, thought he, was it necessary for our people. In answer to the argument in favor of the bill, that it would have the effect to relieve our people from the effects of the federal law of similar import. The class of people who would compla n of the wrongs this measure sought to cover, would be the class to seek redress through the channels of the State law. No, they would still choose the forum of the Federal power and there only demand their right.

Mr. Hillyer says, if he had not deemed this law right and politic he would not have introduced the bill. In answer to the argument that the passage of this law would brand the State with the odium of Ku-Klux and rioters, he begged to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that on the penal Code of Georgia was a statute to punish murder, did this lead the world to believe that all the people of Georgia were murderers. There was a statute providing punishment for theft, one to punish miscegenation, did these statutes brand the people of Georgia as thieves, or did it prove that they wanted to marry negroes? Such argument would not stand the test of reason, nor was it analagous to the past rule of legislation. It was well known in the past that by the people of the State holding aloof from the facts as they existed, being led on by prejudice and passion, had invited the infliction of the ku-klux law and the enforcement act. It had been seen in the affairs of our State as was observed in our first State Convention. It was shown in the re-reconstruction of the State. These facts were patent to us all, and he desired now to prove to the world that the good people of Georgia had the good order and quietude of its entire people at heart. The exodus of the negroes to the west must have had some reason to start them. This was shown daily, and this bill would prove that if they had imbibed erroneous ideas about protection that the good people of the State desired to see them protected, etc

Senator Anderson said that as a good deal had been said about negroes in the gentleman's argument, he desired to express his opinion. He did not think, from the argument, that the bill was intended to protect the people so much as it was to propitiate Congress. He was opposed to this construction, because if it was intended to carry out its provisions, it might have an effect to stop the emigration of negroes. The reason they were leaving was on account of the fact that they did not believe they could get protection in Georgia.

They were promised protection to life and property in the West, hence they were leaving in such numbers. If something was not done to stop them the State would soon suffer in its agricultural interests for want of labor.

Mr. Winn moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Carried by a vote of 20 to 10.

Mr. Brown moved to reconsider the bill passed on yesterday to incorporate the Southern Land and Immigration Company. Agreed to, bill amended and passed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Senate next took up the bill to regulate public instruction in the county of Glynn, which was under discussion at the hour of adjournment, and on which a vote was to be taken on its passage. The vote stood yeas, 23; nays 8. Bill passed.

On motion the rules were suspended and

BILLS ON FIRST READING

taken up.

Mr. Winn—A bill to incorporate the town of Bear Creek, in Henry County, and change the name to that of Hampton.

Mr. Hoyl—A bill to change the venue in certain criminal cases.

Mr. Heard—A bill to provide a remedy to recover property stolen or fraudulently taken away.

Mr. McAffee—A bill to incorporate the North Georgia and Dahlonega Railroad Company.

Mr. Brinberry—A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Bainbridge.

The Governor's message was taken up and read.

The message was in reference to the newly revised code which had been submitted to the Attorney General, and found correct and neatly bound. The Governor recommended an appropriation to pay for three thousand copies—message received.

Bills on second reading taken up read and ordered referred or engrossed.

The reconsidered bill exempting men over sixty years of age from jury duty was taken up and read.

On motion, the bill was laid on the table for the present.

A bill to define the duties of the Attorney-General of the State and for other purposes. Passed.

A bill to provide a remedy for persons against whom executions have been issued by the Comptroller-General who claim that they have a legal and just claim.

Judiciary Committee proposed an amendment.

Mr. Wofford offered an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Kibbee the bill was laid on the table, subject to the call of the introducer.

The next bill on third reading was a bill to amend an act to regulate the fees of Solicitor Generals and other officers.

A bill to amend section 4438 of the Code. Lost.

A bill to incorporate the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Senoia, Coweta county. Passed.

A bill to alter and amend section 2916 of the Code.

Judiciary Committee proposed a substitute. Agreed to and the bill passed.

A bill for the relief of John Morris, Tax Collector of Habersham county, and his securities for the years 1868-9.

Committee recommended t substitute. Accepted, and the bill passed.

A bill to provide for organizing a board of common schools for the county of Monroe. Passed.

A message from the Governor, stating that he had signed the bill to appoint a board of commissioners for the county of Bibb.

A bill to regulate the action of common carriers. Judiciary Committee reported adversely.

Senator Anderson, the introducer of the bill, desired to hear from the Judiciary Committee on the causes which actuated them in reporting adversely to the bill.

Mr. Brown, as the representative of the Committee, thought, that as the law had provided for damages, etc., against the road for accidents, that it would be very unfair to compel them to keep up their trains according to a legislative enactment.

On motion of Senator Anderson the bill was re-committed to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to make it the duty of sheriffs to pay over to their Solicitor General all insolvent costs by them collected, and to regulate the disposition of the fund. Lost.

A bill to organize a common school system for the county of Monroe. Passed.

A bill to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Ware. Passed.

A bill to change Section 485 of the Code. Committee recommended adversely.

Mr. W. P. Mathews moved to disagree with the report. The object of the bill was to change the Code so as to allow a plaintiff in any district where there is no magistrate, to sue before any magistrate in the county. The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill lost.

A bill to incorporate the town of Brooks Station, in the county of Fayette. Committee reported favorably, and the bill passed.

A bill to authorize the county commissioners of McIntosh county to issue bonds for the purpose of building a Court House, Jail and other county offices recently destroyed by fire. Committee reported favorably. Agreed to and the bill passed.

A bill to incorporate Cole City, in the county of Dade. Committee reported favorably, and the bill passed.

A bill to incorporate the Dade Coal Mining Company. Committee reported favorable and the bill passed.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the Georgia Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Company. Committee reported favorable and the bill passed.

A bill to incorporate the Valdosta and Fort Valley Railroad Company. Committee reported an amendment. Agreed to and the bill passed.

A bill to repeal an act to consolidate the offices of Sheriff and Tax Collector of Jones and Jasper counties, so far as it relates to Jones county. Passed.

A bill to revise an act incorporating the Darien Banking Company. Committee reported an amendment—agreed to and the bill was passed.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the President declared the Senate to stand adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones.

Mr. Ozborne offered a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to Hon. J. P. Cobb, which was agreed to.

Mr. Clements offered a resolution tendering a seat to Hon. R. D. Harvey, which was agreed to.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT.

The consideration of the General Appropriation Act was resumed.

Mr. Peabody moved to strike out $7,500 appropriation for Executive Clerks and insert $9,000.

On the motion to strike out the vote stood, yeas 55, nays 82.

Mr. Carlton offered an amendment to act appropriating $2,800 interest on annual appropriation withheld for several years to State University. Not agreed to, by yeas, 29 nays, 78.

Mr. Teaseley offered an amendment to allow the Assistant Door Keepers mileage. Not agreed to, by yeas, 47; nays, 54

Mr. Baker offered an amendment appropriating $8,896 for repairs on Lunatic Asylum. Agreed to.

Mr. Walsh offered an amendment appropriating $200 to each of the reporters of the city papers of Atlanta for reporting the proceedings of the General Assembly. Not agreed to.

Act as amended passed, and ordered transmitted to the Senate forthwith.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order of the day being the bill to provide for the holding of a Constitutional Convention was called up.

Mr. Jones of Burke, moved to discharge the special order and take up the bill to regulate the weighing of co ton. The vote stood yeas 64, nays 34. It requiring a majority of three-fourths to suspend the rules, the special order was not discharged.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The bill to provide for holding a Constitutional Convention was read.

Mr. Tutt moved to lay the bill on the table. Tabled by yeas 93, nays 24.

GEORGIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The bill to revive the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, being a special order, was taken up and read.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Foster in the Chair.

The Committee on Military Affairs recommended an amendment to include in the names of Board of Trustees, ex-Cadets R.H. Anderson, H. D. D. Twiggs, T. G. Barrett, W. Ross and John Milledge; and also to appropriate one-half of the rental of the W. & A. Railroad for four months, and if the rental be otherwise appropriated, then so much from money not otherwise appropriated as is necessary, not to exceed the sum of $50,000.

Mr. Hudson offered an amendment to strike out $50,000 and insert $25,000.

Mr. Longley offered as an amendment, "provided nothing in this bill shall interfere with the common school fund."

Mr. Peabody offered to amend the act by providing that the forty-four students shall be educated out of the net receipts of the institution, and provided that the State is in no wise bound or pledged to the support of said institution, but the appropriation in this act is made with the understanding that the institution shall not rely upon the State but be self-sustaining.

The consideration of the bill and amendments elicited an extended and spirited debate.

The amendment of Mr. Longley was adopted.

Mr. Hudson's amendment was adopted.

Committee rose and reported back the bill with the recommendation that it do pass as amended.

The report of the committee was agreed to by yeas 65, nays 57.

The vote on the passage of the bill stood yeas 66, nays 75.

Mr. Hunter gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

During the morning hour two communications were received from his Excellency Governor Smith.

Adjourned until 3 P. M.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

New Trial Denied Stokes.

DEATH OF GOV. GEARY.

A Desert to be Converted into a Lake.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP!

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Charles Hoyt shot his wife fatally.

A ten year old boy shot a thirteen year old boy dead. Fancy dogs was the cause.

The purchase of the Cuban cable by the Western Union prevented its falling into the hands of an English company.

Judge Boardman denies a new trial or a stay of proceedings in the Stokes case. Stokes' counsel will apply to Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, for a stay of proceedings.

It is reported that the Italian bark Emile Castle, bound for this port, was sunk off Block Island. Only one seaman is reported to have been saved.

The Cubans will give Capt. Aaguro a reception in honor of his successful expedition in the steamer Edgar Stuart.

Joseph Ireland, the veteran circus clown, is dead.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, February 8.—Gov. Geary died suddenly this morning. He returned last evening apparently in good health. He was breakfasting with his family, and while in the act of helping his little son his head fell back. Before his wife could reach him he was dead. His death causes great sorrow here.

CONVICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—William E Pierson has been convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of setting up a roulette table.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CONFESSES.

BOSTON, February 8.—Evans, known as the Northward murderer, confesses to the killing of four girls, a boy and woman.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8.—A petition is circulating in Los Angelos asking Congress to appoint a commissioner to report upon the practicability of turning the Colorado river into the Colorado desert, thus forming a lake, which would reclaim vast wastes.

The engineers of the Texas Pacific road have commenced locating the road through Los Angelos.

All quiet before Captain Jack's camp. The troops are making ample preparations for defense and attack in the lava beds.

MARYLAND.

STILL RISING.

PORT DEPOSIT, February 8.—The river is still rising. Railway material has been sent away for safety.

CONNECTICUT.

DEATH OF MR. MARSH.

HARTFORD, February 8.—The Rev. Fisk Marsh, fifty years pastor of the Congregational church, Winchester Centre, is dead—aged 90 years.

ENGLAND.

RAILROAD SMASHUP.

LONDON, February 8.—In a collision on the North British Railway, near Dunbar, nine were killed instantly and several wounded, who will die.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 8.—There was only two negative voices in the vote of confidence in the Ministry.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cotton dull and nominal; uplands 21½; Orleans 21½; sales 207 bales.

Flour—superfine State $6 30a7 10; extra State $7 30a7 80; round hoop Ohio $7 40a7 80. Wheat in buyers favor. Corn dull; old Western mixed 66, afloat. Pork dull—new mess $14 37½. Lard quiet and unchanged. Turpentine firm at 69a69½. Rosin quiet at $3 60a3 62½ for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull. Money firm at 1-32 per cent. Gold firm at 14. Exchange—long 9½; short 10½. Governments dull but firm. State bonds dull and quiet.

LONDON, February 8—noon.—Consols 92¾a92¾. 5s 90¾.

PARIS, February 8.—Rentes 56f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, February 8—noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 9¼a10; Orleans 10¼a10¾.

LATER—Cotton closed with a downward tendency; sales 8,000 bales; export and speculation 1,000; sales include 5,000 bales of American; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January 9 18 16.

Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 37s 6d. Cumberland cut 34s.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, February 8, 3 o'clock, P. M.

COTTON 18½, which is the extreme price.

EXCHANGE—Buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

FINANCIAL.—Gold buying at $1 11; selling $1 13. Silver buying $1 05; selling $1 08.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 86a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 71a73, 8s 81a83. Augusta 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock 93a95; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a98 Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 88a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 89a91.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn scarce 87; none here in car, 83. Wheat best quality $2; red wheat $1 80a1 90. Oats, seed, 75a72½; mixed oats 62a65. Rye 1 15a$1 20. Barley $1 10a1 15.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 16a16½; double anchor and Ludlow 16½. Ties 8½a9.

FLOUR.—Fancy $11a11 75; extra family $10 75a11; family $9 75a10; superfine $7 50.

BACON.—Shoulders 7.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 6a6½; C. R. sides new meat 8; clear sides 8½c.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12; cans and kegs 10½; tierces, 9½.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a35c.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 6a9; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 10a12½, retail 10a15. Hogs, dressed, 7; 10a12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½ a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 12½.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20; linked, smoked 18; retail 20 Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 10; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $5 50 on foot, net $8.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 3¾a4½; net 11c.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a5, net 6a9½.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½; for Extra C 13, Yellow C 12½. Brown 11¼a12. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 18a20. Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 65. Starch 6¾a10. Rice 8¾ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30. Rio 22a24. New Orleans syrup 72a75; Molasses—hhds. 27; bbls. 32. Cheese, factory, 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7 00; No. 3, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50 No. 3, kits $1 25

HAY.—Want of transportation has caused the advance. We quote western timothy at $40. Tennessee $36,38.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 25c; chickens 15a20; country butter 18a20c25; Tennessee butter 25a30 Factory Goods.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion, 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13; Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4 9½; Augusta, 3-4, 12½; light osnaburgs 15; heavy osnaburgs 17c; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirting, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14a16.

PRINTS.—Wamsutta 9; Bedford 9; Amoskeag 10a10½; Arnold 10, Albions 11½; Richmond 11½; Spragues 11½; Dunnells 11½.

IRON—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 13c. Axes, Collins' $14 00a15 00; Clark's $13 50. Shovels, Ames', $15 00; Roland's $13 00; Stone's $13 50. Solid cast-steel R. R, 18. Coffee mills $3 75a10 00. Cast-steel 25c; springs 22; axles 10a11; sad iron 7; horse shoe nails 20a25; L. B, Hames, $8 00, Anchorons $35a$1 50.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Blasting powder $2 25; rifle powder per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; half kegs $4; quarter kegs $2 25. Patent shot, bag, $3 25.

LEATHER.—Calf-skins—domestic $29a44 per dozen; French $45a66. Harness leather 38a45c per pound; sole leather, hemlock, 29a33½; oak 50a70c; split 40c; kips, country, 50a60 per pound.

STEEL.—Solid cast steel railroad 18c; cast steel 23c.

HARDWARE.—Hollowware, Savery's, 70. Belting 20 per cent. off list. Fairbanks' scales, list net. Manilla rope 25c; Cotton 30c; Jute 15c; greenleaf 7½a7¾. Cotton cards $6 00 per dozen. Axle grease $3 00 per gross. Picks, common, 16½; steel 17½; mattocks 18½, axe helves $1 50a2 per dozen.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $5 75; 4d, $6 6d, $6 25; 4d, $6 50; 3d, $7 75; fine, $9 25 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $3 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Cocoanuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 75 per bushel, 50c per peck Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 25c per peck Onions 50c per peck. Irish potatoes 50a60 per peck; $2 00 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, February 7, 1873.

W. D COOK has applied for exemption of personal property and setting apart and valuation of a homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of February, 1873, at my office. DANIEL PITTMAN,

feb8-wtw Ordinary.
Printer's fee $3

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Fulton Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1873.

WHEREAS, Mrs. Margaret Gray, Administratrix of the estate of Luke Gray, late of said county deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land belonging to said estate for the benefit of heirs and creditors.

All persons concerned, are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in March next, else leave will be granted for the sale of said real estate.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
feb8—w3td Printer's fee $5

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR DONE

For over FORTY YEARS this

PURELY VEGETABLE.

LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original vegetable powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,).....$1 00 per package.
Sent by mail 1 06

CAUTION

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H ZELIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JAMES LOCHREY,

Atlanta Dye Works!

The Largest Establishment of its Kind IN GEORGIA.

DYEING AND CLEANING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL

CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS AND increased its facilities in every respect, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. The recent delays in the delivery of work was due to the scarcity of hands. I have now, however, a full corps of experienced workmen

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.

JAMES LOCHREY,
jan25—d3mo POST OFFICE BOX 240.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entire y withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House.
feb6—d3m

NOTICE to STOCK DEALERS

SPECIAL NOTICE

PLANTERS'

Horse and Mule Market,

J. C. EDWARDS & CO., Proprietors,

NOS. 908, 911 913 AND 915 N. FIFTH STREET,

St. Louis.

THE public are again notified that S. S. Grant & Co. have no longer employed by Jas. C. Edwards & Co., as their Horse and Mule Trade. Mr. Johnson is now associated as a member of said firm.

We are now prepared to continue the business, and pay cash for all Horses and Mules brought to this market for sale; also, to feed and sell on commission, at the lowest rates. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

A good assortment of Mules and Horses always

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1873.

FOR CONGRESS,

FROM THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS.

The Convention Bill.

The House, yesterday, wisely killed the Convention bill by the large vote of 93 to 24, almost four to one. The thanks of the people are due for thus disposing of the costly and unnecessary crotchet.

The Military Institute.

We regret that the House, yesterday, defeated the bill reviving the Marietta Military Institute. We trust that it may reconsider the measure. The State needs such an institution, and we shall begrudge no money necessary to re-establish it.

☞ Garfield and Butler had a fierce spat Wednesday on the floor; but the latter finally closed the fray by a cruel allusion to the Credit Mobilier scandal. He said, "What! attack you? No! I have too much respect for the old rule, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

☞ The New York Sun records the death of the chief partner of A. T. Stewart, the New York millionaire. His name was Francis Warden. He was the purchasing partner in Europe, and made ten millions of dollars. He has been connected with Stewart since 1838, and has been living in Paris attending to the business of the firm since 1845.

☞ Senator Josh Hill, of Georgia, signalizes his retirement from the Senate by a parting sop to President Grant. He has introduced a bill raising the salary of President of the United States to $50,000, and that of the Vice-President to $10,000. He introduced the bill on the 4th and asked its immediate consideration. Mr. Sherman d sloyally objected and the bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

☞ One of the most interesting features of The Atlanta Constitution is the special dispatches from Washington City, which it affords its readers every morning, thus keeping them thoroughly familiar with what is transpiring at the National Capital. We copied one of these dispatches in our yesterday's paper, and failed to give credit, as we ought to have done. We hope our brothers, who, by the way are not fractious, but exceedingly clever, will excuse the omission on our part.—*Griffin News.*

THE CAPITOL BUILDING AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

Letter from Lonther Breechos.

ATLANTA, February 4, 1873.

A few days ago your correspondent had occasion to visit Milledgeville, Georgia's old capital, and was greatly surprised to see what great changes can take place in so short a time. The old

CAPITOL BUILDING

looks as lonesome as a solitary tombstone in a thousand acre cemetery. The old capitol building is becoming dilapidated; the roof leaking in many places. The plastering is falling off from overhead in all the rooms of the capitol, and unless it is soon re-covered, it will all be on the floor. The fence that once enclosed the

CAPITOL GROUNDS

was destroyed by Sherman's army in his march through Georgia, and it has never been replaced.—*Gainesville Eagle.*

Two Model Vice Presidents.

Radicalism is doing her level best to tarnish the national escutchion. She has the honor of furnishing two Vice Presidents whose personal integrity is besmirched by the Credit Mobilier filth.

The matter certainly presents no pleasant spectacle for the contemplation of the American people.

Vice-President Colfax, the outgoing Vice-President, is up to the neck in the job. Last summer, in a speech at South Bend, he said that he had never had a share or received any dividends of the Mobilier stock. He also swore this before the committee. The proof shows that Colfax bought twenty shares and still owns them; that part of the purchase money was an eighty per cent. dividend; that he received one dividend of $1,200.

Vice President Wilson, the incoming Vice President, indorsed a denial of Gen. Hawley last summer that Wilson ever took a dollars interest in that or any other stock. The proof shows that Wilson paid the full price for twenty shares of stock, but took no transfer of the stock.

Both of these high Radical officials stand proven of official corruption and personal perjury.

We are thankful that neither of them are Southerners, and neither Democrats.

The Bond Question.

To say that the whole proposed compromise is a scheme of theft, is to accuse some of our wisest, purest and best men, who have approved, and others who are seriously considering its merits, of being accessories or abettors to a fraudulent plot.

At the Atlanta conference both Governor Jenkins and General Toombs expressed favorable opinions in regard to it; and if the latter has reconsidered his opinion, on outside grounds, the former is still firm as to his original view.

These are facts which can be substantiated. It has been also positively stated that the Bond Committee is favorable to the plan submitted. Does any sane man believe that any of these gentlemen could be unduly influenced? The discussion of this question on its merits, is not only premature at this moment, but impossible; because, as yet, only the general outline of a proposition has been submitted to the Governor and his counsellors, for such modifications as their wisdom may suggest—which modifications may materially alter its provisions and general character.

But, as a matter of good taste and decency, we submit to the conductors of the press the propriety and the justice, while frankly expressing their views, of refraining from the use of language which is equally uncalled for, illiberal and unjust.—*Savannah Republican.*

To-day is Sunday.

As a good speculation, will you not drop all worldly cares to-day, and give the overworked organs and muscles rest? Apart from all considerations of a time for reflection and for moral and religious instruction, a wise man will rest one day in seven for physiological reasons. Nature has so ordered it, and the man or woman that violates the law is sure to bring home physical or mental pain in the long run.

And while we drown "the restless pack of duties, claims, and needs that bark upon our track" through the busy week, let no gloomy puritanical notions take their places. The day, above all others, should be cheery, pleasant, social, home-felt, and given over to peaceful reflections and quiet thought.

If a man will but do this—especially if he have little ones around him whose lives are apt to be chips off of the old block—he will surely gravitate inside of some church. He may not accept the teachings of Him of Bethlehem; he may, in the strength of his pride, consider himself all-sufficient; but his shrewdness and common sense will lead him in the light of his responsibility, to regard the organized church as a powerful agent of moral reformation, as the very corner-stone of a healthy social life, as our surest anchor against the flood-tide of crime and corruption. He will do this as an intelligent, upright man of the world.

Love of self and love of country appeal to us to lay aside all business anxieties at the close of the week; spacious churches will throw wide open their doors to-day; eloquent, earnest and devoted men will offer us their best thoughts. Let us all go.

Cotton—No. 23.

The receipts this week are 120,000 bales—34,000 more than last year and 41,000 less than two years since. It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 117,000 bales, compared with 89,000 last year, and 142,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 20,000 bales, compared with 17,000 last year, and 31,000 the year before.

The weather this week has been just as we expected it would be, and it is likely we shall have two weeks more of the same kind. The thermometer has averaged fifty-seven degrees at noon; six days clear and pleasant and one day cloudy and light rain all day. Now is the time for farmers to break up and prepare their lands. You will have fine weather for plowing for several weeks.

The market in New York has been very dull, and extremely small sales—only 4,000 bales, the smallest week's business we ever knew at this time of the year. The price for spot cotton has declined one-fourth of a cent, caused by larger receipts than expected early in the week. At the close the receipts fell off, but as there was but little demand the market did not rally. The large receipts for the first few days, pointing as many supposed to 180,000 bales, caused contracts to decline, but the smaller receipts on Thursday scared those who were operating for a decline, and the market closed at about the same price as last week.

Almost all cotton dealers in the United States are now interested in having the price go up, and they all have their shoulders under it. If the pressure at any time causes them to sink a little, it will only make them take a better hold and carry it still higher next time. We think it must be a bold man who would sell short this spring.

The Liverpool market has been very dull and dragging, small sales and a decline of ⅛ of a cent in the price, caused by our larger receipts. We do not expect the price to go below 9½ pence at any time this spring, and think it may be 10¼ pence by planting time. The price for uplands is fully one cent a pound below any port in the United States. Then, why do shippers export in the face of a cent a pound loss? Because they have sold the cotton in Liverpool and must deliver it at any price; because much of the cotton exported to Liverpool for the next six months will be poor, and bought cheap enough to pay a small profit; because money is very cheap there now, only 3½ per cent. a year, and it costs much less to hold cotton there than here, and last but not least, they hope and believe that next summer will see a rise to 12 pence in Liverpool, and, if so, there will be a very large profit on all cotton held until then. In consequence of storms on the English coast and head winds this week, there was only half of the amount due there that arrived. There is now 296,000 bales of American cotton afloat for Liverpool, of which 75,000 will be due and should be received at that port next week.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 3½ per cent.

The United States will sell six millions dollars of gold this month. The premium is still high, and if it should reach 15 per cent. soon we should not be surprised.

One cause of the bears getting scared this week was the cotton in New York was overestimated 23,000 bales. Last Friday the stock there was estimated at 82,000 bales. When it was counted next day it was found to be only 59,000 bales. The stock should not be less than 75,000 bales in New York for the next five months. If it is there will always be danger of a corner at the end of each month.

The total shipments of cotton to New York this season have been 525,000, against 465,000 bales last year same time, and the stocks there for four years at this time has been 78,000, 84,000, 83,000, and this year 59,000 bales.

It is argued by all large crop-men that the epizootic seriously effected the receipts this year, but the proof does not bear out this statement. The last week in December, ending January 3d, was 104,000 bales, since that we have had five weeks of large receipts, and the only increase has been at New Orleans, (caused by high water) and Norfolk and New York, the last two caused by large export from the West direct to Europe through these ports, if the disease had interrupted the ginning and delivering of cotton, it would have effected all the ports alike, whereas it has not effected any of them that we can see.

One cause of the large stock at Liverpool is, that as Havre had become burdened with a large stock of poor cotton, they have shipped 30,000 bales of India cotton to Liverpool, and now hold 210,000 bales, compared with 200,000 this time last year—41,000 of which is American, against 50,000 last year.

As many persons expect an overflow of the Mississippi river this spring, we will give each week the state of the river. It is now twelve feet below high water mark of 1871 at New Orleans.

There will be one reason why the receipts this month should be a large per cent. over last February: Then the weather and the roads were very bad indeed. It is likely the weather and the roads will both be good this month, and if so the contrast will show in larger receipts.

We will now finish our monthly report. The stock of cotton at New Orleans is 200,000 bales—64,000 of which is on shipboard for Liverpool, and 66,000 for the continent, leaving only 70,000 bales for stock proper.

The export from that port for three years are as follows:

	1871	1872	1873
To Great Britain	272,000	248,000	271,000
To continent	134,000	145,000	218,000

The demand for goods and yarns last year largely exceeded the year before. The export from Great Britain for twelve months, ending with December, was, for goods, 3½ per cent., and for yarns 9½ per cent., or an average of 5 per cent., while for the month of December it was 15 per cent. in goods, and 17 per cent. in yarns, showing that a large portion of the increase was in the last part of the year.

There was a small decrease in the Egyptian and India trade, and a large decrease in the China and Japan trade, but all other countries increased, and the trade for Egypt, China, and Japan sensibly increased the month of December.

The trade in all cotton goods manufactured in the United States is very active. The mills are all well under contract, and there is an active demand for all their products at full prices.

The increase of receipts over last year is about 340,000 bales.

Excess received at each port and reason therefor:

Galveston	79,000	More land cultivated, larger crop
New Orleans	48,000	Larger crop.
Savannah	117,000	Larger crop and longer railroads.
Charleston	87,000	Larger crop, longer railroads and shipment direct to Europe from interior.
Norfolk	61,000	
	392,000	
	34,000	less received at the other 8 ports

Charleston and Norfolk are steadily increasing in business each year. The receipts thus far at those ports are far ahead of the great crop year of 1870.

The receipts at Galveston are steadily increasing each year, and will continue to increase. The inhabitants of Texas in 1850 were 63,000; in 1860, 182,000; in 1870, 253,000. Last year 567 miles of railroad were built, and there are now 1080 miles of railroad in the State. The day is not far distant when the State of Texas, alone, will produce one million bales of Cotton.

As to the future, we believe the general course of the market will be upward for some time. If next week begins with large receipts it may depress the market, and if so, we think there will be money in buying contracts with plenty of margin for April, May and June. As to spot cotton, we would advise you to buy and hold all good cotton and sell all poor grades.

Charleston.

From an exceedingly interesting letter in the New York Examiner and Chronicle, written from Charleston, S. C., by the Rev J. Ryland Kendrick, D. D., former pastor of the "Citadel Square" Church, we clip a paragraph following, his description of "old" and "new" Charleston. It conveys gratifying intelligence:

"Meanwhile, I am equally surprised and gratified to learn that the material prosperity of South Carolina is rapidly reviving. The crops of the past year have been abundant and the prices highly remunerative. In some sections of the State there is said to be more money in the hands of the people than ever before. Charleston, of course, must feel the effects of this general prosperity. New branches of industry are opening—notably the Phosphate—which employ much capital and make handsome returns. A hopeful feeling animates this community. With reduced taxation and a better State government, I begin to think that the glories of new Charleston may greatly surpass those of old Charleston. Already the people spend less time in reading the doleful books of Lamentations, and are turning to the more cheerful pages of Isaiah, the prophet of redemption and hope.

Address of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

Below we publish an address from Hon. A. H. Stephens to the people of the Eighth Congressional District, formally announcing himself as a candidate for Congress from this district, at the election to be held on the 26th instant, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. A. R. Wright. Mr. Stephens states that he makes the announcement in compliance with the action of the recent conference at Atlanta.

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., 5th February, 1873.

To the Electors of the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia:

The object of thus addressing you is to make a formal announcement that I am a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election, to be held on Wednesday, the 26th instant, to fill the vacancy now existing for this District in the next House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, which has been occasioned by the recent and much lamented death of General Ambrose R. Wright.

On making this announcement it is but proper to state that in doing it, I am yielding to a call with which, from its unusual and extraordinary character, I do not feel at liberty, under a proper sense of public duty, to refuse a compliance.

That call, though informal under the circumstances (for reasons known to you) was made by a large number of the most distinguished, as well as the most truly representative men in the District. It was made by a meeting in Atlanta, on the 23d of January, over which General Robert Toombs, of Wilkes, presided as chairman, and at which Mr. Henry Moore, of the Chronicle and Sentinel, of Augusta, acted as secretary.

Of the proceedings of this meeting you have been very fully informed through the public journals—nothing further in relation to these need be here stated, except the meeting embraced in its numbers, either in person or by proxy, every one whose name has been mentioned as a Democratic candidate so far as I am aware. Their names need not be here set forth. Most, if not all of them have since spoken through the press, giving the action of that body their cordial sanction. This meeting also in like manner embraced every Senator in the General Assembly from this district, and every member of the House, I believe, except one—the member from Hart. His place was filled, however, by another.

Besides this array the meeting was composed of quite a number of other most distinguished citizens of the district among whom stood prominent, Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Jefferson county; Maj. Joseph B. Cumming, of Richmond county; Charles E. McGregor, of Warren county; Col. B. T. Evans and Hon. D. W. Twiggs, of Washington county; Dr. William Walton, Millington P. Reese and S. H. Hardeman, of Wilkes county, and H. C. Roney, of McDuffie county.

It was by this distinguished assemblage of the most truly representative men of the district, a unanimous call was made upon me "to stand for Congress" at the approaching election as stated.

The present address to you, the electors, is, therefore, but my public response to that call. In thus making the announcement of my candidacy, in compliance with the request so made, it is not deemed by me necessary to give any further exposition of the principles or policies by which I shall be governed, in case of election. These have been so often and so recently proclaimed as to need no repetition at this time or on this occasion.

Suffice it to say, that I am a Democrat, of the "straightest sect," of the Jeffersonian school of politics. In it I was reared, and in it I expect to die. In this school I imbibed a fixed faith in "the capacity of man for self-government," and a firm belief that upon the unswerving maintenance of the principles of this great apostle of liberty, rest, not only all future hopes for the preservation of our matchless systems of free institutions on this continent, but all sure hopes for the political redemption of the down-trodden and oppressed people in all climes and countries.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Scarcity of Labor.

Many or our farmers are complaining of a scarcity of labor. The exodus of so many hands to the West and Florida has seriously inconvenienced a great many in farming operations. We can only advise them to plant less, manure more, and cultivate better, and doubtless as good results may be realized as under the present system.—*Sandersville Georgian.*

The above is the cry every where.

How Dr. Jones Straightens Cross-eyes Read the Evidence.

—We, the undersigned, came to Macon yesterday, with David T. Forham, who has been cross-eyed for thirty-six years, one of his eyes turned nearly inside out, and his sight very much impaired. In our presence, Dr. Jones, at Brown's Hotel, performed a skillful operation, which has made his eyes perfectly straight, and by actual test, before and after the operation, has materially improved his sight. We are all neighbors and live at Monteruma, Georgia.

O. P. Swearengen,
D. T. Everett,
R. N. Forham.

Dr. Jones will practice at Brown's Hotel, Macon, Ga., until the first of March. He will not be in Atlanta.

The election in 1870 was the greatest fraud ever perpetrated. Warmouth was responsible. A colored man who was a candidate said after the supervisors had declared the result: "Well, is it possible I ain't got one vote out of that box? 'Fore God, I know I voted for myself." (Laughter.)

DUFF GREEN.

THE ALPHA OF CREDIT MOBILIER.

How the Giant Corporation Sprung Into Existence in the Keystone State—Duff Green's Crude Idea Carried Out "Without a Cent"—How Colonel Ziegler Passed the Credit Mill Under an Alias—First Organization and Allotments.

The Father of the Corporation Relates the Whole Story to a Herald Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1, 1873.

That I might pierce the mystery in which the statements and counter-statements flying around the newspapers have enshrouded the origin of the Credit Mobilier Company I went up to Butler to-day, a village handy to this city, and sought out the man who obtained the charter for the company from the Pennsylvania Legislature. I wanted to hear the story from his own lips, and in this I succeeded. Colonel Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, Pa., whose many years spent in and about the State Capitol at Harrisburg, never produced such famous fruit as when he gave legal form and substance to the mighty Credit Mobilier snake, whose convolutions are now involving nearly every man of "influence" in the country who has ever been within the sweep of its tail or under the fatal fascination of its eye.

The story of the charter, which is herewith given, is in as nearly his own words as may be, and with as few interruptions as were necessary to bring out all the points of interest.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE CHARTER.

It was in the winter of 1858, said Colonel Zeigler, when I was clerk of the Senate, that, happening to be stopping at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, I was introduced to Duff Green, of Washington city. He was of the magnificent type of fine old Southern gentlemen one used to see in those days. Tall, spare, white-headed and clean shaven, and with a peculiar, quick, nervous and vigorous movement, he was a man that would have been noticeable in any company. But his mind was much more remarkable than his body.

He was an imperial imagination—an imperial imagination, sir; there is no other word for it—and this combined with a temperament of unmistakable hopefulness, made him an exceeding fascinating man. If Train could be tamed down somewhat and his eccentricity modified with a strong element of method he would be such a man. This Duff Green had been the editor of a Washington newspaper for many years; but he failed at length, as such a man was pretty sure to do. But the failure did not disturb his hopefulness in the least. He plunged at once into various railroad schemes in the Southern States, all of which have since been realized, but out of none of which did Mr. Green make a cent. Poor Duff! he could predict things in the future in a remarkable way, as if by a sort of instinct, but it didn't do him much good.

DUFF GREEN'S PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Well, it was while maneuvering through the South and Southwest that Green conceived the feasibility of constructing a railroad through Texas to the Pacific Ocean. The idea once entered into him could never be exorcised. It took utter possession of him like the devil did of the swine, and consumed him as the thirst for the Presidency did Henry Clay or Mr. Greeley. It was just about this time that the great French Mobilier Company, organized by and under the patronage of the Emperor Napoleon, became known in this country, and Duff Green got wind of it. He came up to Philadelphia with a trunk full of statistics and documents, showing what wonderful things for France this company had done. This was the whole capital with which poor Duff invaded Pennsylvania with the intention of organizing a plan which would accomplish the then chimerical scheme of spanning the continent from ocean to ocean with the first Pacific Railroad, and which did accomplish it, too, but in a vastly different way from what Green ever thought of.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Reporter—Then Duff Greene was the real originator of the Credit Mobilier Company.

Zeigler—Oh, yes—that is, he originated the idea; but Lord, he would have made a pretty mess of it if he had not fallen into the hands of practical men. He had a charter drawn up which was a curiosity I tell you. Talk about the powers the present Mobilier charter gives! why, Duff Green's charter would have given the company power to run, not only a Pacific railroad, but the government of the United States and all Europe besides. It was full of absurdities and irregularities, such as would have snagged it in a far more easy-going Legislature than that of Pennsylvania—if any such there be. I took it and pruned it and put it into shape—in fact got it all up pretty much new again.

Reporter—Then you drafted the charter as it finally passed.

Zeigler—Yes, I and old Governor Porter. Duff Green got Porter and myself almost as excited as he was himself by his glowing pictures of the possibilities of his scheme as a grand measure of national improvement, and we entered into it warmly, and not only drafted the bill but got it through for him.

Reporter—Were you, then, the only corporators?

Zeigler—Oh, no; we three and Charley Hall, of Philadelphia, were the only men who took any real interest in it. Then we put in the names of eight or ten other men, mostly politicians around Harrisburg—Asa Packer was one of them—and shoved it through.

There wasn't any great difficulty, continued Zeigler. None of the legislators had any serious objection to it. In fact, they knew nothing of its powers, and we couldn't get them to examine it. That was the only difficulty. They regarded it

IN THE LIGHT OF A JOKE,

and we had hard work to convince them that it was not. They absolutely laughed us out of the name, for one thing.

Reporter—How was that?

Zeigler—Why, when I proposed the Credit Mobilier bill to them they first stared and then roared with laughter. It was such a funny name, they said. What did we take such a Dutchy title to our bill for? The title was illegal, a clear attempt to cover up a snake inside with a name taken from a bill of fare, and so on. And, then, when I remonstrated with them and explained, they said they were suspicious of such a damned French name, anyhow. Their constituents would at once suspect a bill with such a ridiculous foreign name like that; and so we dropped the Credit Mobilier, and called our company the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency. I had more trouble with Duff Green now than I had with the Assemblymen. They had no objection to the Fiscal Agency, but Duff got angry at their Credit Mobilier and the jokes at his project. He wanted to abandon the whole thing.

"What is the use," he said to me, "of trifling with these ignoramuses? They can't see a thing when it's held right up before them, and they make a joke of what their children will think the most magnificent work of the century. It is casting pearls before swine to let these fellows act on this charter.

I succeeded in calming him, however. I asked him what difference whether these fellows understood the thing or not—what difference whether they laughed or not at our bill, so that they passed it? So the bill came up at last, and, amid a running fire of humorous observations on the part of the members, designed to show that, while they would not stand in the way of a harmless project, they were not blinded as to its wildness, the charter of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency was passed, and duly

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR PACKER, NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

Reporter—From your sketch it is pretty evident no money was used to grease the way of this charter?

Zeigler—Not a cent. In the first place, we corporators were all poor and had no money to spend for it; and in the second place, there wasn't any money in the scheme then. It was too visionary, you see. I don't actually think that three men ever put through a legislative bill by better or purer means and with less thought of money than we three did that Fiscal Agency bill. I am sure Duff Green thought more of the glory and profit to the nation that might come from it than anything else.

Reporter—What did you do with the charter when you had obtained it?

Zeigler—We organized immediately. We met in the office of Oliver Barnes, under the Pennsylvania Railroad office, in Philadelphia, and elected officers. I was elected Secretary. We commenced business on a grand scale. Big allotments of stock were made all around; $50,000 was assigned to me, but that was rather a farce, as I hadn't a cent to take it up with. However, in consideration of my distinguished services, they voted me thirty shares of paid-up stock, and that I thought meant business.

THE THING DON'T WORK WELL.

Reporter—What did you do then?

Zeigler—Well, the thing came to nothing, notwithstanding an enthusiastic beginning. We opened books, but little stock was subscribed. In fact, the project was evidently premature. The public wasn't ready for such a big thing. The idea of asking Congress for help, you must understand, never occurred to any of us. The idea grew out of the increased powers of Congress during the war. Duff Green was a Southern and a State rights man. His idea was to get the sales, especially those along the line of the proposed road, to aid the scheme. So he went to the Southwest in 1860 to work up Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, etc. There the war caught him and penned him up. He couldn't get back for over four years. I don't know whether he ever got back. I am afraid he is dead, as I have not seen or heard of him since. Poor fellow! if he is dead, I hope he lived long enough to see his great prediction realized in the completion of the Pacific Railroad, and not long enough to see into what a frightful slough of corruption his pet idea "taken from the French" has descended.

Reporter—Did the rest of you drop the project when Green left?

Zeigler—No, not immediately. In fact, we went to work rather actively. Part of the plan was to "develop" the resources of Texas. Old Governor Porter moved to Corpus Christi right away, and figured around the various operations there. I invested $10,000 in Washington county sheep and sent them to Texas with a couple of shepherds. When the war came on, the "rebs" took all my sheep and conscripted my shepherds—one of them was killed in the battle before Richmond. I lost every split hoof of them. The war swallowed them and our magnificent scheme.

THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL

The Savannah River Appropriation.

TROUBLE FOR THE MORMONS.

Troops to be Re-called from the South.

Active Operations of the Carlists.

Gen. Gordon in Washington.

The Marquis of Lorn on Emigration.

BY TELEGRAPH,

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections held a private session to day, and completed the report regarding the electoral vote. It covers a half column and simply narrates the facts elicited in a condensed form, making no recommendation whatever. The report will be made public on Monday.

General Gordon, Senator elect from Georgia, is here.

Phil. Sheridan is here.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and the Middle States a falling temperature with brisk westerly to northerly winds and generally clear weather on Sunday, except partly cloudy weather for the lower lake region; for the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, westerly to northerly winds with a lower temperature and generally clear weather; from the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes winds gradually backing to a westerly and southerly course and generally clear weather; for Missouri and the Northwest winds gradually backing to a southwesterly and probably southeasterly course with a rising temperature and probably increasing cloudiness.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Stokes' counsel argued, during the whole day, the motion for a stay of proceedings, before Judge Davis.

Professor Dindall and Minister Orr sale for Europe to-day.

The bank statement shows a loss in reserve of $1,058,775.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—Two men were killed and one hurt by the caving of an excavation.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 8.—The Marquis of Lorn presided at a meeting of West county Highlanders. The Marquis deprecated Scottish emigration. He regretted to see Scotchmen leave the country, even to go to Glasgow; but he was deeply grieved to see them go to the United States. If, however, the people were determined to emigrate, he hoped they would stick to the old flag, and go to the British Colonies.

The cotton mill near Oldham has been destroyed by fire, throwing one hundred persons out of employment.

ITALY.

ROME, February 8.—The Swiss Council of State has stopped the salaries for three months of all priests who read the unauthorized papal brief establishing a separate bishopric for Geneva. The conference at Basle has determined to establish a grand Swiss Bishopric of dissidents from Rome.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 8.—The government has closed the medical school at Montpelier. No cause has been assigned for this proceeding.

There is a heavy snow in the northern part of France. Railway travel is blockaded, and English mails are two days over due.

Late intelligence from northern Spain says the Carlist forces which were defeated by the Spanish troops at Aya, have reformed and are again ready to take the field.

General Moriones is commander of the royal troops at Alsasque, and is apprehensive of an attack by the Insurgents, which he fears he would not be able to resist, and and urgently demands that reinforcements be sent to him.

General Allo, who commands two thousand Carlists, has defeated the government forces near Devia, in the province of Guipesco, and now threatens to attack the troops under General Quargara.

A court at Lisbon has sentenced nine persons to pay a fine and suffer imprisonment for affiliating with Internationalists.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8.—The government has sent assistance to the earthquake sufferers on the Island of Samos.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Among the bills reported from the Committee on Claims and passed by the House to-day, was a bill appropriating the various amendments awarded by the Southern Claims Commission, last year, in payment for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished to the army by loyalists in the South during the war of the rebellion.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 8.—At a full meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraphic Company, held today, the action of the sub committee, consisting of President Orton and Hon. H. F. Clark, in the purchase and control of the Cuban cable and the sale of 15,000 shares of Western Union stock to provide funds therefor, was approved and ratified.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 8.—His Majesty King Amadeus has signed a decree for the reorganization of the artillery service.

Several officers, who oppose any change, have tendered their resignations.

Five hundred Carlists, under Saballo, made an attack yesterday on Villadrate, and were repulsed by the garrison, which numbered only one hundred men.

The authorities have announced that the insurrection in Saragossa has been completely suppressed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 8.—The committee of 31 in the National Assembly, to-day resumed and completed the consideration of the constitutional project on amendment proposed by M. Houssonville, adopted, providing that a council of Ministers shall decide whether the presence of Thiers is required in the Assembly.

HUNGARY.

PERTH, February 8.—A resolution has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, urgently demanding the expulsion of Jesuits from Hungary.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

Net receipts of cotton to-day at all the ports 22,015 bales.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cotton very dull and nominal; uplands 21¼; Orleans 21¼; sales 207 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 914 bales; gross 2,972.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 9,200 bales as follows: February, 20 3-16a20¼; March, 20¼a20¾; April, 20 13-16a20¾; May, 21 1 16a21¼; June, 21 ¼a21 7-16; July, 21 13-16.

Money 7, gold, and no commission. Sterling nominal. Gold 13¾a13¾. Governments very firm. States dull and steady.

Flour heavy and 10a15 cents lower; common to fair extra $5 50a8; good to choice $9 13 25. Wheat very dull and nominally 1a2 cents lower. Corn active, closing steady. Pork quiet and firm. Lard quiet. Navals and groceries quiet and firm. Freights quiet and firm.

The bank statement shows that loans have increased 7 millions; specie increased ½ million; legal tenders decreased ½ millions; deposits 4½ millions.

Specie shipments nearly one half million dollars.

The tariff rates on the Atlantic cables will be reduced from $1 to 75 cents per word after May 1st.

LATER—81s 18 3 8; 62s 15; 64s 14 3 8; 65s 15 3 8; new 14 3-8; 67s 16¾; 68s 16¾; new 5s 11¼; 10-40s 14¾. Tennessee 6s 81½; new 81 1-2. Virginia 6s 47; new 50. Consols 55 1-2. Deferred 14¾. Louisiana 6s 50; new 45. Levee 6s 80; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 81; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 75; 7s 90. North Carolinas 33; new 18. Special tax 19. South Carolinas 40; new 21 1-8. April and October 24 1-2.

Cotton has been dull and steady; sales for the week reached 94,721 bales; of which 90,500 were for future delivery and 4,221 on spot and to arrive; exporters took 1,384; spinners 2,285 and speculators 551.

Naval stores have declined for rosins and advanced on spirits.

WILMINGTON, February 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19 3-4; net receipts 227 bales; sales 3.

SAVANNAH, February 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 19½; net receipts 3,116 bales; sales 638; stock 69,905.

CHARLESTON, February 8.—Cotton quiet; ordinary 17¼a17½; good ordinary 18½; low middlings 19; middlings 19½; net receipts 2,049 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,835; sales 500; stock 42,945.

BALTIMORE, February 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 20¼a20¾; gross receipts 95 bales; exports to Great Britain 472; coastwise 130; sales 130; stock 9,842.

NORFOLK, February 8.—Cotton—net receipts 1,938 bales; exports coastwise 5,282; sales 220; stock 10,220.

GALVESTON, February 8.—Cotton quiet; ordinary 16a16½; good ordinary 17a17½; net receipts 2,904 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,300; coastwise 101; sales 800; stock 73,289.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Cotton in good demand; middling 19¼a19 7-8; net receipts 9,947 bales; gross 10,057; exports to Great Britain 8,753; to the continent 1,117; coastwise 3,036; sales 3,500—last evening 1,700; stock 206,137.

MEMPHIS, February 8.—Cotton active; ordinary 16a16¼; good ordinary 17¼a17¾; low middlings 18¾a19; middlings 20; receipts 1,536; bales; shipments 1,566; stock 36,177.

MOBILE, February 8.—Cotton quiet and steady; good ordinary 18; low middlings 18¾; middlings 19¼; net receipts 709 bales; exports to Great Britain 563; coastwise 76; sales 800; stock 31,636.

BOSTON, February 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21¼; net receipts 211 bales; gross 1,846; sales 200; stock 7,000.

AUGUSTA, February 8.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 19; receipts 810 bales; sales 977.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 21¼.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Flour quiet and steady. Corn 41. Pork unchanged, unchanged. Lard firm; steam 9 3 8a9 1-2; kettle 7¾a8. Bacon steady; shoulders 5 3-8; clear rib sides 7 3-8; clear sides 7¾. Whisky in fair demand at 89.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Corn active and unchange. Provisions in good demand and unchanged. Whisky 89a90.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN January, 1873, a gentleman by the name of Amos A. Stoddard, died in East Cleveland, Ohio, his home. He left considerable property. His only heir is a son by the name of Ira Stoddard, who is now about 33 years old. He was in the army during the war. After returning home he left for the South on account of the climate. After one or two years he failed to keep up correspondence with his friends, and now they do not know where he is. He was in Atlanta, Ga., in March, 1871.

Any one informing of his whereabouts will be liberally rewarded, by addressing

WM. MORGAN,
East Cleveland, Ohio.

feb9-3&W1t

Go and Consult Madame de Graff,

THE wonderful Seer and Clairvoyant. She is the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter. She can be seen at Mr. J. R. D. Osborn's residence, Forsyth street, between Mitchell and Peters streets, for this week only. She gives advice on all business matters; tells how to recover lost or stolen property; tells of lovers, and even tells the name of the person you are to marry. Fee $1. All letters answered promptly by inclosing one dollar and stamp. Hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. feb9-4t(double)

Mrs. Addie L. Ballou, Insipirational Speaker.

WILL lecture at Good Templars Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, this (Sunday morning) at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ evening. Seats free. feb9-4t1t

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13th, 1873.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the suddenly recurring illness of miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, she will be unable to appear as announced. In substitution,

LAWRENCE BARRETT

Will appear in his Masterly Impersonation of

HAMLET.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14th,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15th, as

CAIUS CASSIUS,

Supported by FREDERICK ROBINSON, and the entire Company from New Orleans,

In Shakspeare's

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Reserved Seats to be had at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. feb9-4tf

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,

February 10th, 11th and 12th, 1873.

Chas. MacEvoy's Original

HIBERNICON,

Illustrating the scenery, music and antiquities of Ireland, new and appropriate scenery, songs, dances, character sketches, violin and piano solos, etc., and the new dramatic episode entitled

"Irish Hearts,"

will be rendered by the HIBERNICON COMEDY COMPANY. Grand Matinee on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, at reduced prices.

Admission 75 cts. Gallery 50 cts. feb2-6t.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR

The Greatest Living Actress,

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

In her World Renowned Impersonation of

Meg Merriles.

jan26-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1873.

M. N. ROGERS & Co.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,

444 and 446 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE OFFER TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE this season, a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, on liberal terms, and at prices guaranteed as low as any house in the trade furnishing equal grades of goods.

Our Stock is manufactured EXCLUSIVELY for the Southern States. Southern Dealers are more certain to find the style of our Goods, and a line of Sizes, better adapted to their w

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1873.

The great rush for Saratoga trunks, ottomans, shoulder scarfs and ladies kid gloves, continues at Steinhemer Bros.', celebrated New York store, No. 39 Whitehall street. feb9-d1w

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—M. N Rogers & Co, manufacturers and jobbers of men's, youths' and boys' clothing, 444 and 446 Broadway, New York

See card of William Morgan to the public.

Estray notice of John T Cooper.

Pianos and organs repaired or tuned—see notice of Messrs Guilford, Wood & Co.

Mrs Addie L Ballou will lecture this morning at 10½ and at 7½ o'clock this evening at Good Templar's Hall.

Lawrence Barrett will appear at DeGive's Opera House on the 13th, 14th and 15th instant.

Messrs Guilford, Wood & Co., Importers and Dealers in Pianos, Organs, small instruments, etc

HEIR WANTED.—Please see notice of Mr. William Morgan, to be found under head of new advertisements.

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE requires no newspaper commendation. See notice in our advertising columns.

TEMPERANCE.—Rev. G. H. Pattillo will address the public at Winona Temple No. 1, at Good Templars' Hall, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE MISSION SCHOOL.—We have a few copies of the last number left: about enough to supply one school. Apply at THE CONSTITUTION office.

RUN OFF—NO DAMAGE.—The incoming 5 o'clock train on the Whitehall Street Railroad run off opposite James' Bank yesterday afternoon. No damage.

VALENTINE'S DAY.—Lovers of sentiment will remember that Valentine's Day is on the 14th instant. Valentines will be opened for sale to-morrow at Phillips & Crew's.

LECTURE.—As will be seen in advertisement, Dr. Webster will lecture at James' Hall this afternoon. He proposes to handle folks and things "with gloves off."

"IS THERE NO BALM IN GILEAD; is there no redemption there?" We simply want to know how long this thing of muddy streets and defective sidewalks is to continue?

ST. PAUL'S M. E. Church, South, East Hunter street, Rev. George H. Pattillo, Pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. J. M. Dickey, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

FUEL.—From the large number of wagons loaded with wood on the streets yesterday, and the amount of coal in the yards and on cars, one would judge we are not likely to have another famine.

REBACA bridge is washed away. J. S. Wilson managed to keep a great many people from freezing by his extra energy and increased expense recently. He still has coal at 35 cents. Call soon.

DO YOU WANT fat turkeys, young chickens, fresh game, delicious butter, and extra poultry? Then "go west, young man," from Phillips & Crew's corner, to Tim Murphy's Restaurant.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN SAVANNAH. The United States District Court for the February term has been adjourned until April 14th. At the same time the United States Circuit Court will also meet.

AUCTIONS.—There were several very lively auctions yesterday at the various houses devoted to that business. A good deal of furniture, household articles, etc., was disposed of. A number of horses were also sold.

NOTICE.—Rev. J. Jones will preach to day at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Wilson Presbyterian Mission Church, near the State Railroad, and at half past 3 in the afternoon at the Mission School house of the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Fair and Forsyth streets.

REV. G. H PATTILLO will address the public at Winona Temple No. 74, at Good Templars' Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., Sunday, February 9. All are invited to witness the very interesting ceremonies of this popular Temperance Society. Parents specially invited. Two o'clock, prompt.

THE WEATHER.—The bleak chilling winds that blew moaningly up from the frozen regions of the North, a few days ago, bringing to our midst the storm king, with icy sceptre and snowy crown, demanding our obeisance for days and weeks, have quieted down, and we have had a day or two of bright, golden days to greet us.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.—The ladies of the Episcopal Church will give a Grand Promenade Concert and Supper next Wednesday night at the Kimball House Ball Room, which has been kindly tendered by Colonel Nichols. Admission 50 cents; Supper 50 cents. We hope the ladies will be encouraged in their efforts in behalf of their Church.

MARDI GRAS.—Mr. W. Houston, general passenger agent of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, has returned from New Orleans. The people of New Orleans have made preparations to accommodate 150,000 people at Mardi Gras. The Atlanta and West Point Railroad will start a special train on Saturday, 22d instant. "When you gwine, Bill Moore?"

"OH! what beautiful pictures," the ladies who thronged T. C. Mayson's auction room exclaimed, as they viewed the oil chromos and painting now on exhibition. And we, also, say how beautiful, and intend to be on hand at the auction, Tuesday night, February 11th, 7½ o'clock, for we believe that

"A home unadorned with these rare gems of art
Will surely cause a glad, merry heart."

SATURDAY NIGHT.—Labor is one of God's greatest blessings to mankind. And yet labor was not given to us without rest. And without labor there is no rest. God "rested" after His work, and how pleasant to humanity to rest on Saturday night! The cares and anxieties of the week are all cast aside, and all are happy and free, and are prepared not for the holiday, but *rest* of the Sabbath, so that on Monday morning, work can be resumed with renewed energy and strength.

ALL difficulties arising out of the appointment of a Receiver for the Southern Division of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad have been amicably adjusted and the trains are running with their accustomed regularity. When the Western and Atlantic had an accident near this place lately, blocking their own track completely for 24 hours, the Selma, Rome and Dalton generously allowed their track to be cut and a switch put in, thereby avoiding delay of passengers, live stock, etc. Major A. J. Cunningham is the agent, and a good officer he is.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.—The public will regret to learn that Miss Charlotte Cushman has been taken very ill and will not be able to appear as announced. The management, however, will substitute Mr. Lawrence Barrett, in his great Shakesperian impersonations. He will play here three nights, personating "Julius Cæsar," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Hamlet." Mr. Barrett has played all the parts to crowded houses night after night in New York city, winning the highest compliments from the people and the press.

GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC.—The February number of this Musical Monthly has been laid upon our table by the publishers, Messrs. Guilford, Wood & Co. It contains two pieces of music, and has much interesting reading. Mr. Charles W. Hubner's poem on the first page, is in his usual excellent style. We commend the Eclectic to our readers, and hope it will be well sustained. Messrs. Guilford, Wood & Co. deserve great credit for the publication. The subscription is only $1 per year. Address the publishers, No. 63 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING.—It is always a pleasure to refer to a house that is prompt, energetic, and who offer the public goods that give satisfaction in quality and price. Such an establishment is that of Messrs. M. N. Rogers & Co, 444 and 446 Broadway, New York.

Mr. W. T. Barge can be found with the above house. Mr. B. is a native of Covington, Georgia, has been identified with the jobbing trade of Charleston for twenty years. Call at Messrs. Rogers & Co. You will find their attendants courteous, and will see that the facilities for the manufacture and jobbing of clothing are very superior.

THE KENNESAW ROUTE.—The new route between New Orleans and New York, has arranged its schedules, etc., by which Pullman palace cars commence to-day running between New Orleans via Montgomery, West Point, Atlanta, and the Western and Atlantic, and Dalton, with but one change and that at Lynchburg. The schedule is very fast and permits passengers to arrive in New York over eight hours quicker than by any other route from Atlanta.

Mr. John T. Maffett is the Southern Passenger Agent of this line South of Dalton, with headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana.

We tender our best wishes to the "Kennesaw" route.

COURT CALENDAR.—The United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, will begin its next regular session at Atlanta on the first Monday in March.

The United States Circuit Court will begin its session at the same place on the second Monday in March.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—On and after Monday, 10th instant, the trains on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad will be run according to the following schedule:

DAY PASSENGER.

Leave Atlanta	7:00 A M
Arrive West Point	11:47 A M
Leave West Point	2:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	7:00 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER.

Leave Atlanta	1:15 A M
Arrive West Point	5:40 A M
Leave West Point	1:00 A M
Arrive Atlanta	6:30 A M

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOUSES.—Perhaps there is nothing about a house that affords more pleasure than pictures—nothing that gives more the air of refinement. Then, too, they are instructive, furnish us with the customs, manners and dress of persons from all parts of the world; teaches us of seas, mountains, rivers and landscapes. Mr. J. W. Caldwell, of New York, has just arrived with a large and elegant assortment of oil chromos and oil paintings. They are now on exhibition at the Live Auction House, and will be sold Tuesday night. Mr. T. C. Mayson and Mr. J. H Barrett, with their proverbial courtesy, will take pleasure in showing them to you.

MESSRS. GUILFORD, WOOD & CO., 68 WHITEHALL STREET.—Among our enterprising business are the above well-known importers and dealers in pianos, organs, musical instruments of all kinds, sheet music, etc. In order to increase their stock, and inspire the public a new proof of business energy, these gentlemen have arranged so as to furnish their patrons with any of the celebrated pianos desired, among them the Chickering, Weber, and others that rank equally high. They also offer the public, organs unrivaled in beauty of tone, finish and workmanship. The attention of lovers of music and improvements is also called to the stock of the above named firm, comprising violins, harps, accordeons, etc., and at low prices, warranted by Messrs. Guilford, Wood & Co's. experience in management.

THEATRICAL AND SHOW ITEMS.—Lydia Thompson and her burlesquers will visit Nashville next week.

Rubenstein concert in Nashville on the 13th.

W. W. Durand, of the Great Eastern Menagerie, makes arrangements for his show in Nashville on the 7th and 8th of March.

On account of illness, Miss Cushman did not play in Mobile on the 3d

Janauschek will be in Montgomery on Friday and Saturday.

Katie Putnam will be in Montgomery next week.

McEvoy's Hibern'con was in Montgomery Tuesday night last.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is in Memphis.

The Martinetti Ravel Pantomime Troupe are filling an engagement at the Grand Opera House, Memphis.

The Lingard Combination is in Cincinnati.

Almee is in Louisville.

Blind Tom is in Louisville.

MINERALS.—Some few specimens have been left to be added to the collection in THE CONSTITUTION office. How sublime a temple is National history, made radiant as it is with life and animation, decorated and perfumed with flowers, and paved with gems. Within its portals the vegetable kingdom, in its verdant beauties; the insect tribes, with all their varying wonders, the birds, the minerals, and all the animals that people the earth are subjects of interest. An acquaintance with minerals opens an extensive field of rational enjoyment, which will add with pleasure many a vacant hour in life. How pleasant to examine and study minerals. To learn to distinguish by a careful comparison the less obvious differences in specimens apparently the same; to comprehend at a glance the distinguishing features of others; to observe the various and beautifully formed crystals, and to remember the different purposes to which the minerals are appropriated in the arts and economy of life—all this combines to instruct and delight.

OLD BACHELORS.—Upon our notice of the beautiful marriage licenses of Judge Pittman, one or two young bachelors of the city are called upon us and well, we will not tell what took place. Now, the truth is, our city is filling up too much with bachelors. Is there no way to check it up? Why, in olden times a man who remains a bachelor was regarded as unpatriotic. By the laws of Sparta, citizens who remained single after middle life were excluded from all offices, both civil and military. Another thing, on certain occasions they were led around the market places for public scorn. "Old age is honorable," yet in Sparta, a grey haired bachelor failed to reap any honor or respect. The Roman law pursued the same policy towards bachelors.

Now, this writer does not wish to be hard upon this class of men. He is acquainted with many bachelors and finds them generally a genial, clever set of men, and would not have the old law enacted under Augustus, revived for their benefit, or rather their injury. But the truth gentlemen, is, you are doing wrong, going against the Bible, against your State and your city. We want more houses fired up in Atlanta, more houses adorned and beautified. Yes, our city would, in various other ways, be benefited by the marriage of this class of men.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—We notice numerous valentines on sale in the city, and next Friday lovers can send beautiful perfumed valentines to their sweethearts, while those who wish to cause fun, or vent ill will, can send off hideous caricatures, causing merriment to some and completely annihilating others.

St. Valentine was a priest in the early church, who suffered martyrdom in the third century by being beaten with clubs, and afterwards beheaded. The peculiar custom which perhaps to his day is supposed to have originated with the Romans, who celebrated about this time the feasts of Pan and Juno, on which occasion it was customary for the young men and maidens to choose companions for the year.

This practice was handed down to prosperity, and Valentine's Day was formerly a joyous occasion in England and Scotland. Then the lover, instead of sending fancy paper with words and gilded cupids went himself, and he who should first gain the glance of a fair maiden on Valentine's morn was her Valentine for the year. If our readers will turn to Scott's Fair Maid of Perth, they will find an incident related there founded upon this custom. Later, when writing became more general among all classes, and finally, when printing became cheap and popular, the ancient customs were pretty much abolished, and Valentines became the fashion.

MARKET ORDINANCE.—The following is the ordinance adopted on Friday night:

Be it ordained, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, whenever said Mayor and Council shall fail to elect a clerk of the market it shall be the duty of the Second Deputy Marshal to act as inspector of fresh meats offered for sale within the corporate limits of the city of Atlanta.

Be it further ordained, That all persons who keep regular meat stalls in said city, or who sell at any established place, fresh meats of any description shall be required to keep a register of the marks and brands and the name of the person from whom purchased of each beef, hog, sheep or other slaughtered animal, and to exhibit the same to the Second Deputy Marshal whenever he may desire to examine the same; and it shall be the duty of said Second Deputy Marshal to examine said register at least once a week, and make such other investigation as he may deem proper, to see that this law is properly complied with.

Be it further ordained, That all itinerant dealers in or peddlers of fresh meat, in said city, shall be required before offering any such meat for sale to exhibit the same to the Second Deputy Marshal for inspection at his office, and obtain from him a certificate of such inspection, and of the soundness of the meat so offered for sale. Such persons shall pay to the Second Deputy Marshal as fees for such services:

For each beef inspected	50 cts
For each hog inspected	10 cts
For each sheep inspected	10 cts
For each veal inspected	10 cts

Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of said Second Deputy Marshal to condemn all unsound meat, and to see that the same is not sold in the city.

Be it further ordained, That if any person or persons shall refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of the foregoing ordinance that he, she or they shall be arrested, and on being brought before the Mayor, Mayor *pro tem.*, Recorder, or three members of Council, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $100, or be imprisoned not to exceed thirty days, or both of said penalties may be imposed in the discretion of the court.

A CARD.

Who Has Been the Monopolizer?

In THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday is a card in which Colonel Parsons (I suppose he is entitled to the handle as he put it on himself,) says he is the author of the little notice headed "The Coal Monopoly is Broken," in which card he goes on to say, that he was offered some of the coal that I have been selling by the owners of the mines, at less figures than he pays for the coal he sells. *This may be true*, still there is another truth connected with this matter, and that is, he (Parsons) bought coal from two other parties that had coal from two of the mines we have been buying from, and if we are correctly informed, he paid the same (if not more) for it than he gave for the coal he sells.

Again, (if our information is correct) two years ago, and for some time before that, he managed to monopolize all the Coal Creek Coal except one mine, and then kept other folks from getting coal from that region; and while he had the market his own way, he put the price at 45 cents, not withstanding freights were not half 'cent considerably less than they are now.

We entered the coal market two years ago, and sold coal at 30 cents while he was selling at 35 cents—still he had the advantage in transportation. Neither did the *President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad discriminate in my favor* on the score that this party was "oppressing" the people—and I was selling cheap, but very quietly let the people submit.

We suppose the people of this city have a very feeling remembrance of his charity. We do not pretend to run on the line of *charity*. We are selling coal for the money that there is in it, but we at the same time propose to do as well by the people, and trust them as *cleverly* as the charitable *Colonel* does.

Fair and honorable competition is not objectionable; but when a party resorts to *low* tricks, and tries to injure an *opponent or competitor* in business by prejudicing unsuspecting people by false impressions as the *Colonel* has in his advertisement, headed "MONOPOLY BROKEN," in which he makes the impression that I had monopolized the coal trade, when the truth is that during the season he *has, from some cause*, managed to get more transportation than I have, and during the month of January the freight agent says he (Parsons) and Born & Co. each got exactly the same number of cars that I did, which number is 55.

Now, there is not a ten year old child in the city, with ordinary intelligence, but knows that when two, three or more parties get an equal amount of anything that there can be no monopoly.

We leave an intelligent public to give their verdict, which we know will be a righteous one, for "truth tho' crushed to earth will rise again." All this fuss on the part of the *Colonel* is to prejudice the people in his favor, and against a rival dealer, by proclaiming his *charity and magnanimity*, which it would appear needs all the puffing he can give it.

We beg pardon of the public for appearing before them, but very much thank *Colonel* Parsons for this unpleasant notoriety, as we assure them we would not have annoyed them if he had not made the false impression that we had monopolized the coal trade.

Here we purpose to drop the subject until attacked again. Still we have the best quality of coal at 35 cents.

J. S. WILSON.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

SATURDAY, February 8, 1873.

House met at 3 P. M.

WEIGHING COTTON.

The bill to regulate the weighing of cotton was taken up and read the third time.

Mr. Heard of Elbert proposed to amend the first section by inserting the words, "unless it is otherwise agreed upon between the buyer and producer," and to amend the sixth section by inserting the words, "except in cases where it is otherwise agreed upon between buyer and producer, as provided in the first section," which amendments were adopted.

Mr. Towers offered to amend by inserting an additional section providing that any one falsely packing a bale, or selling a false packed bale, shall, upon conviction, be confined in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years. Lost by yeas 38, nays 52.

The report of the committee was disagreed to by yeas 54, nays 59, and the bill was tabled.

Mr. Clements offered a resolution that after Monday, the morning hour of meeting shall be 9 o'clock, A. M., which was lost.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The bill to amend the act to perfect the public school system of this State, was taken up and read the third time; yeas 56, nays 55. Speaker voted nay.

STATUS OF BUSINESS.

The Clerk reported 354 House and 38 Senate bills for third reading, and 51 Senate bills for second reading, and 5 Senate resolutions.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To create a Board of Commissioners in Chatham county. Passed.

To repeal all laws giving factors, merchants, etc., liens on growing crops. Lost.

To require Tax Collectors to pay over school funds to County Treasurers. Lost.

To amend the act making permanent the site of public buildings in Pike county. Passed.

To amend the act prohibiting the buying and selling of farm products in the counties of Lincoln, Brooks, et al., between sunset and sunrise, by making it applicable to Stewart, Fayette, et al.

The counties of Thomas, Coweta, Clarke, Dooly, Madison, Mitchell, Wilkinson, Wilkes stricken, and Randolph and Jones added.

The bill as amended passed.

To amend the act prescribing the manner of incorporating towns and villages in this State. Passed.

To repeal the act to change the lines between the counties of Berrien and Lowndes. Passed by yeas 68, nays 21.

Mr Guasley gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Snead moved to transmit to the Senate. Motion prevailed by yeas 84, nays 17.

To repeal the act incorporating Hillsborough, Floyd county. Passed.

To repeal section 2451 of the Code. Recommitted to Judiciary Committee.

To authorize the Governor to sign all land grants issued and not signed. Lost.

For the relief of Dr. M. F. Stephenson. Lost.

To incorporate the Atlanta Oil and Paint Manufacturing and Mining Company. Passed.

To define the power and authority of the Trustees of the North Georgia Orphan's Home over the orphans in their charge. Passed.

For the relief of the people of Madison county. Lost.

To regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in Screven county. Passed.

To create a board of commissioners for Quitman county. Passed.

To provide for the payment of insolvent criminal costs in Sumter county. Passed.

To make valid subscription to Johnson Institute by town council of Butler, and legalize bonds issued therefor. Passed.

To repeal the act to provide for the payment of insolvent criminal cost in Upson county. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Warren and McDuffie. Lost.

For the relief of W. T. Edwards. Lost.

To prevent fishing on private premises in Worth county. Lost.

To change the lines between the counties of Wayne and Pierce. Lost.

To prohibit planting of crops without being inclosed, in Liberty county. Lost.

To authorize the Ordinary of Houston county to farm out the convicts. Passed.

To repeal an act changing the lines between Macon and Sumter counties. Lost.

For the relief of Francis J. Ruckert from liability on a penal bond. Passed

Mr. Carlton offered a resolution that the books on geology now in the State Library, etc., be returned to Dr. Stephenson. Tabled.

Mr. Candler offered a resolution to authorize Gov. Smith to subscribe for 250 copies of Dr. Stephenson's work on geology. Not taken up.

House adjourned until 9:30 A. M. Monday.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

Southwestern	31	14 Rome	37
2 Talasla	24	15 Cherokee	11
3 Chattahoochee	64	16 Augusta	12
4 Macon	13	17 Middle	3
5 Flint	13	18 Ocmulgee	13
6 Tallapoosa	13	19 Eastern	7
7 Atlanta	16	20 Brunswick	6

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, February*, 8, 1873.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Argument concluded.

No. 9. Francis Clements vs. Lee & Fulton, et al. Clem, from Webster. Argued. T H Pickett, Hawkins & Guerry, for plaintiff in error. P M Harper, represented by Clark & Goode, contra.

No. 10. C Spicer vs. T H Myers, Sheriff. Rule vs. Sheriff, from Schley. Argued. W A Hawkins, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

No. 23. Thomas J Crocker vs. The State. Assault with intent to kill, from Lee. Argued. Vason & Davis Lyon & Irwin, N A Smith, for plaintiff in error. C P Crisp, Solicitor General, C T Goode, W A Hawkins, for the State.

Nos. 2, 3 W Lathrop & Co. vs. B C Mitchell. Complain from Sumter. C T Goode, for plaintiff in error. W A Hawkins, for defendant.

Postponed the argument of C T Goode, Esq., the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday morning next.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Commissioner Conley had a busy time yesterday examining into the cases against Alonzo Calaway, Willis White and Ben. White. These parties were all arrested in Henry County, and brought here, charged with violations of the Civil Rights Bill, in reference to a contract with some negro laborers.

After a full and impartial hearing of the entire case, the Commissioner refused to bind them over and ordered their discharge.

Whilst the case was on trial, a brother of the defendant by the name of John White, seriously disturbed the order of the court by engaging in an active quarrel with a man named Williford. Commissioner Conley promptly ordered him into the custody of Deputy Marshal, but, upon proper apology being made, for the disturbance of the Court he was discharged.

A man by the name of Barnes was brought before Commissioner Conley yesterday charged with illicit distilling. He was discharged.

William Wilson, of Habersham county, was also before Commissioner Conley upon the same charge, and was put under bond to appear on Monday morning at 10 o'clock and stand his trial.

Yesterday afternoon the Cain Brothers were arrested by the United States authorities, charged with criminal violations of the bankrupt law. They were required to give a bond of $5,000 to appear before the Commissioner's Court on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Station House Report.

Business is still on the increase. There were ten arrests yesterday, all for violations of the city laws, and will, consequently, be disposed of by the Recorder.

COME THROUGH.—The mail and a large number of passengers due here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, arrived in the city last night about 9 o'clock. Passengers represent crossing the river, which was quite full, as being pretty rough.

HIRABEAU L. TOWNS IN THE REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBER.

Immigration, Labor and Capital.

Mr. Towns congratulated himself that his audience was as select as it was small. He began by stating the importance of the question that he came to discuss. Old platforms and old policies have been swept away; but we must rescue Georgia from financial despair,—and that can only be through immigration.

He then ridiculed those who prefer to have niggers as neighbors rather than intelligent farmers. The objection that foreigners in our midst would destroy the high tone of Southern society, is equally baseless. The indebtedness of the Republic to the foreign born was clearly and strongly set forth. Georgia must not follow the teachings of selfish, unprogressive leaders.

Mr. Towns contrasted Virginia and New York. Three-fourths of the latter's busy and wealthy population are traceable to the old countries. Our natural advantages will attract immigration, but we need it now to save us from utter bankruptcy. To gain our rights we must first have a population on which to base representation. An intelligent laboring class, a thrifty middle class is essential for manufactures and for the development of our great resources.

Agriculture is the true basis of civilization. The South is favored in soil and climate, but to make these available we must abandon our masterly state of inactivity. Old prejudices must be forgotten.

There are four classes of immigrants: first, men of means, who want homes in a land of liberty; mechanics and artizans who prefer manufacturing communities; house, plantation and farm laborers; and lastly those whose passage monies are paid, mostly German.

How can we induce the people to come among us? By organizing associations in every county; by appealing to the Governor for his powerful aid; by meeting and overcoming the erroneous opinions of the South now entertained in Europe. Now that slavery is swept away there is no real impediment in the way. Let us make Labor and Capital and Immigration our watchword. Then will towns spring up like mushrooms in the night; then we shall be able to get political justice; then will Georgia regain her ancient prestige and force.

THE NEW SLEEPING CAR.—Yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of being shown this magnificent monument of perfection in the car manufacturing line, by Mr. Volney Dunning, the courteous agent of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company.

As a matter of interest to our readers, and by way of showing the traveling public what an outlay this Company is prepared to make in order to secure for them perfect comfort and perfect safety on their journeys, we give the following condensed description of what we saw.

The "Virginia" (for this is her appropriate name), was built for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and at this city of Nashville. She was built by J. G. Sawyer, the Superintendent of the Car Shops. The painting and varnishing was done by Samuel Kirkpatrick. It is the intention of the Company to run her between Atlanta and Louisville, if that line is continued.

If not she will be placed on the line between Chattanooga and Nashville. Her actual cost is about twenty-two thousand Dollars.

Upon entering the car, immediately on your left is the private room of the conductor and porter; opposite to this is the private dressing room of the gentlemen. This room contains mirrors and other conveniences for making your toilette. No traveler on this car can ever have an excuse for looking shabby or dirty with such a room at his disposal.

The main body of the car is divided into fourteen open sections, each section capable of furnishing bed-room for four persons, very comfortably. Each of them is, moreover, provided with a lamp in the middle, with a silver reflector; when the lamp is not in use the glass in front is pulled down and you have a mirror. The seats are upholstered with plush of French make, and of dark crimson. The car is carpeted throughout with body Brussels, and all of its mountings are of silver.

To furnish its interior alone cost the snug little sum of $2,250. There are two sashes to each window which enables the passenger to regulate his draft. The car is lighted by fourteen section lamps, one in each, and six large centre lamps, mounted in silver and placed over head. Light from the latter is reflected from polished silver plate reflectors, and back of these is the head lining of the roof. The car is ventilated from the deck roof by forty-two small windows, each opening and closing on a pivot in the center, so arranged that the passenger can have as much fresh air as he may desire.

The car is heated with the Baker Heater. This is by means of warm water conducted throughout, creating a uniform and pleasant temperature. The Heater requires but one fire to be made every twenty-four hours, using Pennsylvania anthracite coal; it is placed in a room to itself, protected with thick sheets of zinc, and secured by a heavy plated door—thus rendering a fire impossible.

The ladies have a private dressing-room, furnished elegantly, and with every convenience. The inside wood-work of the car is of black walnut, polished and painted. Each section is provided with a handsome portable table.

The car is supported on heavy six-wheeled trucks, having twelve elleptic and four Hubbard springs, causing her to run easily over any track.

Outside she is painted a dark chocolate, with gilding of gold leaf and brown stripping, and varnished with three coats of coach varnish. Her weight is about 54,000 pounds. She will be run by our young and popular friend, Thompson Allen, Jr. We heartily commend her to the public, and wish her many long and prosperous trips.

Local and Business Notices.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists', and 16 Bond street, New York. feb5-deodly

The Great Clothing House of EISEMAN & BRO., is at 56 Whitehall st., The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock, The most Extensive Variety, The very Lowest Prices

dec28—dtf

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, in the following case, to-wit:

Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, versus P. M. Sheibley and Davis Gammage,

I have levied upon, as the property of the said defendants, one certain tract of land known as the Berrien Farm, situated, lying and being in the 23d district, and 3d section, of originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, Georgia, being part of lots of land numbers 207 and 198, as described in a deed made to J. A. Stewart by J. R. Underwood, Trustee and Guardian for said Berrian orphans, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

Also, lot number 96 fronting on Etowah street, and running back to Lincoln street, except a lot owned and occupied on June 1st, 1865, by James R. Flannoy, known as the Horshaw property, in Etowah division of city of Rome, Georgia.

Also, city lots corner Maiden Lane and Franklin street, Cooza division of city of Rome, bounded by said last named streets.

Also, lot number 16, twenty-two feet front, corner of Broad street and Maiden Lane, Cooza division of the city of Rome, and extending back seventy-five feet, and including a brick store building, and together with one and one-half acre, known as lot fronting on Maiden Lane street, and running back sixty-six feet, and with a front of fifty-seven feet, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.

feb3-w5w

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Fifth Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Harvey W Lathrop, in the following case, to-wit:

Harvey W. Lathrop versus David A. Vason.

I have levied upon, as the property of defendant, lot of land number (100) one hundred and four, in the 23d district, 3d section, originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

I sold at Atlanta, Georgia, February 3rd, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.

feb8-w5w

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEATS,
—AND—
General Produce,
Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

jan29—d&w3m

THE RINK
WILL BE OPENED EVERY
Saturday Night at 7 O'clock,
COMMENCING THIS WEEK,
The 1st February

Every day thereafter it will be open to any desiring to practice.
Regulations same as heretofore.
jan 31—1last

GEO. KIDD,
LANDSCAPE GARDENER AND FLORIST,

HAS removed to the city and solicits employment in any matter pertaining to his profession; can be found at the Green House in rear of William Solomon's residence, Court House Square, or for short time at Major W. R. Cox's, Ivy street, or Dr. Henry Wilson's, where he is now operating. Green House and bedding-out plants, for sale in due season. feb6-d2t GEO. KIDD.

$25 Reward.

LOST at the late incident on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, a GOLD WATCH, Stem-winder—Monogram L. C. C. The finder will be rewarded as above by leaving the watch at the Kimball House. feb8—d2t

Feather Dusters,

LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Foot Mats of all kinds.
New Patterns 12 foot Oil Cloth.
feb6-d2t S. S. KENDRICK & SONS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Harden & Cole was dissolved on the 3d day of December, 1873, by the sale of W. P. Herden's interest in the "ATLANTA NURSERIES" to Major Campbell Wallace. The debts due to and by Harden & Cole will be settled by their successors.
WM. P. HARDEN,
MOSES COLE.

NOTICE.

WE will continue the business of the Atlanta Nurseries at the same place on McDonough road, under the firm name of
M. COLE & CO.
The Nurseries will remain under the same management, and with increased facilities for enlarging the business to meet the public wants. We hope for a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore.
CAMPBELL WALLACE,
MOSES COLE.
Atlanta, Georgia, February 7th, 1873.

A CARD.

HAVING removed from Atlanta to engage in other pursuits, I have sold my interest in the "Atlanta Nurseries" to Major Campbell Wallace. In retiring from the business it affords me great pleasure to recommend to my friends and the public the new firm as a perfectly reliable in every respect, and well deserving of their patronage.
WM. P. HARDEN.
Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga., December, 1872.

PLANT, FRUIT
—AND—
Ornamental Trees!

WE offer a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, grown upon our grounds on McDonough road, two and one quarter miles from the Passenger Depot.
We make specialties of Pine Evergreens and Dwarf Pears, Apples and Peaches for garden culture.
M. COLE & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., February 8, 1873—d1w

HEARD, CRAIG & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
ATLANTA, GA.,

WOULD call special attention of DRUGGISTS and MERCHANTS to their large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
AND
Druggists' Sundries.
ALSO,
Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.,
—ARE—
SPECIALTIES,

Which they have now in store, and are receiving daily. All of which we offer to the trade, on as
Good Terms, and Prices as Low,
as can be bought in New York or any other Market in the United States.
Call and Examine our Stock and Prices.
dec13—dtf

Grand Excursion Trip
TO
NEW ORLEANS
—AND—
MOBILE,
VIA
The Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line.
TO THE
Great Mardi Gras Carnival
AT NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday, February 25, 1873.

This is a splendid and gorgeous trip that no one should fail to take. A full train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, running through from Atlanta to New Orleans without change, thus enjoying the ease of all the discomforts of ordinary travel, and giving to it all the comforts of a magnificent home, and for a small consideration, giving our people an opportunity of seeing the finest CARNIVAL FESTIVAL ever witnessed in this country.

The ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE has ALONE perfected arrangements for excursion tickets, and a train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars through without change.

This line is one hundred and sixty-two (162) miles shorter than any other route, and nearly one day less time and travel.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta & West Point R. R.
G. J. PERKINS, Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN, General Superintendent Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
R. R. SCRANTON, Superintendent New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad.

Excursionists are particularly requested to notice the above, and guard against being deceived by other lines calling the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line."

I am the sole agent of this line in Georgia, and the only one authorized to arrange for excursion tickets going through on this line without change.

Tickets over this line on sale at the Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta. Good to any passenger train from February 20th to March 10th, 1873.

Fare for the round trip - $24.25

Sleeping car fare extra.

Sections or berths can be secured by addressing Pullman Palace Car Company, Atlanta, or the undersigned.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent.
jan16-d1w

Mardi Gras!
GRAND EXCURSION
TO
Mobile and New Orleans.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN CARNIVAL
AT
NEW ORLEANS,
TAKES PLACE ON
Tuesday, February 25th, 1873

This trip is regarded, by those who have been there, as one of the
MOST PLEASANT.

A MAGNIFICENT TRAIN
OF
Pullman Palace Sleepers,
With elegant Day Coaches, Restaurants, and Baggage Cars run through from
Atlanta and Augusta
WITHOUT CHANGE, VIA
ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS
Fast Line,

Making as quick time as lines advertising
"SHORTER,"
and affording all an excellent opportunity of witnessing this
CARNIVAL OF CARNIVALS.

The Atlanta and New Orleans Fast Line,
long since perfected arrangements for Tickets and Trains through without change.
This line is one hundred and eighty-nine miles
SHORTER
than another, "and nearly one day less time and travel."

EXCURSIONISTS
ARE
Particularly Requested
TO NOTICE THE ABOVE,
and guard against being deceived by other lines advertising the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line," and

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

RELIGIOUS.

REST.

Is there no rest for way-worn feet?
Is the e no future—peaceful, sweet?
Is there no place where dear ones meet?
After this mortal life?

Is there no clime for hearts that sigh?
Is there no home above the sky?
Is there no life for souls that die?
Beyond this world of strife?

Listening, the spirit's low reply:
We cannot te l the mystery
Of death, or life, or judgment nigh:
'Tis hidden from our sight.

We only know thro' ages past,
Across death's silent ocean vast,
Above the winds and storms that blast,
Jehovah reigns in light.

There is the rest for weary feet,
There is the place where loved ones meet,
There is thy future—peaceful, sweet;
No other do we know.

There—there is ease for hearts that sigh,
There is thy home beyond the sky,
There, where the dear ones never die,
Where living waters flow.

"Welcome Home!"

"Papa," said Maggie, "you remember you promised yesterday to give us the history of a ten cent note, whenever we should be all together; we are all home now—Kate, and Annie, and Charley, and Minnie, and I—and, please, will you tell it to us this evening?"

And the others all seconded the motion—"Please, papa, do. You know we are always good when you tell us a story." And the rest chimed in—"Yes, papa, you know we are."

"Well, children, as you seem to be so anxious for it, and promise to give me your best attention, of course I must try to please you; and so my story begins:

"One lovely morning in May, a ten cent note, just new and beautiful, stamped with the face of 'Liberty,' so sweet and natural that one was almost expecting to see her bow a smiling and pleasant good-morning, was carried away from the United States Treasury, in the well-filled pocket of a rich city banker. But bankers don't keep their money long if any one else only wants it; and so it happened to this note, for it was soon passed out of the bank and carried away by a merchant. Only a few minutes with him, however, till it found its way into the hands of his clerk; for it had a roving commission and changed its owners often. The baker then took it for bread, but in a few minutes passed it off in change to one of his customers who carried it down to the butcher and gave it to him for meat.

And so it went round for years—now in the poor-box or missionary-box, now in the street cars, now in the railway ticket office. A little boy received it from a lady for helping her to dress the flower-beds along the garden walk; but boys don't generally keep money long, and off he ran to buy marbles at the toy-shop. And thus it went round. Not much wonder that it became tattered and old looking; while Liberty's face, that long ago looked so sweet and almost living, seemed sickly and sad, with little to remind one of that bright May morning when so joyfully she had left her safe and pleasant home—the United States Treasury.

"By this time some thought it too old to be of any value, and said it would not pass, while others who knew nothing of it in its younger and better days promptly returned it to its owner, calling it a counterfeit. Poor note. I am not surprised that it felt slighted, and I fancied I almost saw the blinding tears start up in the dim eyes of Liberty. It was hard enough, after serving so many and traveling so long, to be now thrown aside as useless; and its life had not been a selfish one either, or one of gaiety and pleasure. Often it had relieved the wants of the beggar; many a time it had fed the hungry.

In the homes and churches and prisons it had worked, cheering and comforting those around it and contributing continually to their pleasure and happiness. Nor was its influence felt at home alone. The poor benighted heathen of distant lands heard the glad tidings of the gospel from the lips of the good missionary, and learned the name and love of the great Saviour of the world by its willing aid. In its better days it had been in the society of some of the greatest in our land, while at the same time it felt itself not too good to visit the cold, damp cellar of the poor, bringing to them comfort and bread. But now it was old and no one cared for it!

"Yes, some one cared for it!—To the home it had left in Washington it was still welcome as ever. I had a number of these in my drawer. This one, too, came into my hands. It seemed to implore me not to turn it away—it wanted a home in its old age. I said I could find it one, and off I went to do so. I mounted the great stone steps and entered the United States Treasury Building in Washington. Passing along the wide hall, on an office door I saw the words, 'Worn-out currency received here;' and just below, in large letters, 'Welcome Home.' The clerk said, 'Welcome home.' And the little note, weary and worn out with a long life of good deeds, was laid aside, with others like it, to stay there and rest at home forever, for it would never go out again.

"And now, children, the history is ended, but you want to hear the good lesson it teaches, and which you promised to remember so well. I think this story is very much like a parable—a parable, perhaps, of human life. When the little child comes from the creating hand of God all love it, speak pleasantly to it, fondle and caress it. It becomes a man and mixes in this great, great world of ours, and is busied with the affairs of life, and all men pay attention to him.

But old age comes; his smiling, happy face is wrinkled with cares; his body is worn out with hard work, not for himself, but for the good of others. The friends that stood by him in the prime of his manhood drop off, and he is left alone. His life and fortune had been sacrificed for the good of his fellow-men, but he is now forgotten and forsaken. And must he go down to the grave homeless and friendless, and no one care for him?

"No! there is One who cares for him. He has been a good man, and served the world well, and though, his services may be forgotten by men, there is another who remembers well, who has a home reserved for him in Heaven; and as the old man nears the Jordan of death, he thinks of the words, 'In my Father's house are many mansions.' Angels carry him from his feeble body on earth to 'a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens.' As he comes within sight of the pearly gate, he sees, in shinning letters of light, the words, 'Welcome Home.' The gate springs open at their approach and ten thousand angels and saints from within cry, Welcome Home!' He stands before the great white throne and hears the gracious words from his God and Saviour—'Well done, good and faithful servant: Welcome Home.'"

A Man with a Head.

A Senator has at length opened a path through which our overcrowded Court dockets may now be cleared. The Hon. George Hillyer is the author of a measure providing for the appointment of a Judge, whose duty it shall be to hold himself in readiness to visit any section of the State, and give justice to all criminals. A "Daniel" has indeed come to judgment," and we confidently hope there may be with enough among his associates to adopt the measure referred to. We would respectfully suggest, however, that two Judges and two Solicitors would save the State and its busy jurors more money than the one.

No one will doubt the statement that our dockets are too full; that the bar and the people must have relief; that criminals must have a speedy trial. It would be well to clothe these judges with every power conferred upon the Circuit Judges, with such additional as Mr. H., or the wisdom of the Senate may propose, and in this way that $3,000 per day expended by the Legislature in passing private bills, could be saved to the State. The expenses of the Legislature for two days would surely pay the salary and expenses of one Judge? Is this matter unworthy of consideration?—*Athens Watchman.*

De Mortuis.

Died, in Merriwether county, on the 22d ultimo, Mrs. W. R. Waceless.

Died of meningitis, on the night of the 2d, Mrs. A. Shaw, of West Point.

Mr. Henry Holland, of Bartow county, died one day last week.

Mr. Robert Perryman, of Thomaston, died one day last week.

Mr. Richard Patton, of Columbus, died on Tuesday last.

Mr. W. J. Rainey, of LaGrange, died on Monday last.

Dr. D. S. McIver, of Hoganaville, died January 20.

Mr. J. R. Coombs, of Twiggs county, died on the 5th instant.

Mr. Wm. West, of Stewart county, died on Sunday last.

Reading Notices.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.
feb4-23t wed thr&sat

DR. TUTT'S Liver Pills increase the powers of digestion, excite the absorbents to action and removes all impurities from the system.
feb4-d1w&1t.

MARVELOUS beyond precedent is the effect of Sozodont upon the whole economy of the mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance.
feb4-d1w&w1t.

I HAVE used Dr. Simmon's Liver Regulator in my family for Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, and regard it as an invaluable remedy in these attacks. It has not failed to give relief in any instance.
REV. W. F. EASTERLING,
feb4-d1w&w1t Florida Conference.

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.
Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's.
nov20—d3m

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET,
oct2—d1y New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP—SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
dec25—deodly

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.30 o'clock	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.30	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.40	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.15	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.35	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.45	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	6.30	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	9 00	A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:45	A M
Leaves Macon	7:25	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:25	P M
Arrives at Macon	7:45	P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2:30	P M
Leaves Macon	10:00	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00	A M
Arrives at Macon	2:30	P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:10 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	8:44 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:—
Arrives at Chattanooga	7:— P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:00 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5.45 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:45 P. M

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	4:30 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	7:35 A. M
Leaves Dalton	12:00 M
Arrive in Atlanta	9:50 A M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at	2:45 P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah	8:35 A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	7:15 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	8:30 A. M.
Leave Kingston	9:00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	10:00 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	10:00 P. M.
Leave Kingston	1:50 P. M.
Arrive at Rome	3:05 P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8:30	A M	9:30	P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:37	P M	5:38	A M
Arrive Nashville	12:30	A M	1:05	P M
Arrive McKenzie	9:30	A M	8:30	P M
Arrive Memphis	2:10	P M	3:25	A M
Arrive Little Rock			6:30	P M
Arrive Hickman	12:30	P M	12:01	A M
Arrive Union City	10:30	A M	10:30	P M
Arrive Columbus	12:00	noon	12:00	m'd't
Arrive St. Louis	6:15	P M	6:15	A M
Arrive Louisville	8:40	A M	9:55	P M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southern Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00	P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 05	P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00	A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 07	A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 00	P M
Arrives at West Point	12 40	A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 50	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 00	A. M
Arrive at West-Point	11 43	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	3 25	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50	P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45	A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 15	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leave End of Track	1 00	P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31	P M

SPANISH JACKS

Of Direct Importation.

F. P. SALAS ..... AUCTIONEER.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of February next, at eleven o'clock A. M. will be sold at Arnold's Stables, corner of Meeting and John streets, Charleston, S. C., where they can be seen up to day of sale,

TWELVE SPANISH JACKS,

from 14½ to 15¾ hands high and from 4 to 6 years of age; raised from the best stock in Spain and imported direct per Spanish bark "Providencia." Terms cash.

For further particulars apply to
W. P. HALL,
jan19-deod1f Brown & Co.'s Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The outward trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call.
june5— tf

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY TIDS HOUSE)

Dalton, Ga.

O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Prop'rs.

R. P. O'NEILL, JOHN BARCLAY.
jan26-d1f

"A GOOD HOTEL."

The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at

Planters' Hotel.

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

W. D. OLDS.....*Proprietor.*
jan16—d1f

SCHOOL NOTICE.

SPRING TERM of the S. M. F. College, for 1873, opens 13th inst. For circulars address the undersigned.
J. H. BRADSHAW, President.
COVINGTON, GA., January 7, 1873. jan8-d3w

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING 4 DOORS

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

on this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at

MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—d1f

For Sale.

A NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK off my own manufacture.

For particulars all on the undersigned, corner of West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to P. O. Box 453, Atlanta.
T. G. RISWALD.
dec24-d1f

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Superior Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.
jan5-d3m

HENRY JACKSON, MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
Late Reporter Supreme Court. JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jun1-d1m

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19-d1f

T. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga. Georgia. nov10—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the superior and supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
Special attention given to Collections.

FRANKS S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. AUSTIN, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apl27-1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—d1y

RICHAT LOCKUER. WARREN C. WINSLOW.
LOCKUER & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, La Grange, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents.
july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr15—d1y

DEXTER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for all trials out of town. All business must be sent direct accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collection of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. march1—d1y

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the State and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.
Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate agent,
jan11—d&w3m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Produce Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. Orders promptly filled. nov23—d3mos.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—MR. W. MEHAFFY, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—in the Grant Building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$5 per month (10 lessons, one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. sep5—d1y

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAmental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—d1f

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan7-d1f

DOUGHERTY HUTCHINS, Barber and Hair Dresser, corner of Marietta and Broad Streets, Bell's Marble Building, Atlanta, Ga. Good work at fair prices. on guaranteed. All he asks is a trial. jan15—d1y

ECKLES HOUSE AND LIVERY STABLE,

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.

Rates of Board:

Single Meal.....50 cents | Per Day.....$ 2 00
Per Week.....$8 00 | Per Month.....30 00

Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
june9-d1f

EMORY COLLEGE,

OXFORD, GEORGIA.

THE SPRING TERM begins January 15th, 1873. Tuition $45. Day board may be had for $17 per month, and board inclusive of lodging, washing, fuel and lights, from $15 to $16 per month.
I. S. HOPKINS,
jan15-od2w Secretary Faculty.

Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston, ... Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above Hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.
H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.
sep10-d1f

Sims House,

LA GRANGE, GEORGIA,

THOMAS W. McGEE.....Proprietor.

THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairs and will be fitted out in the next few days with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate.
jan16-d1f

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

By MRS. E. McLARIN,

Fairburn.....Georgia.

$2 Board per Day $1.—$2

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three trains breakfast daily. may15—d1f

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M
Leaves Augusta	7:30 A M
Arrives at Charleston	6:15 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M
Leave Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:50 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	9:30 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5:30 P M
Leaves Columbia	9:10 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

THE "GENUINE"

"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 20 Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 2 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.,

opposite O. H. Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL,

At FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufactories.
jan5—d6m

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Roof Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, Interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.
may31—d1y

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.
jan5 d1y

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jan17-d1f

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH 45TH GEORGIA REPORTS jointly. Part 1st, by the late Reporter, will be out by 1st February, 1873. Part 2d, by the present Reporter, will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 35 to 44, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.

N. J. HAMMOND,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
jan19—d3mo

NOTICE.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Silfel & Pfeiffer's celebrated

Lager Beer and Cream Ale,

and any persons desiring a splendid article can get it by applying to me. Any goods shipped or delivered will be guaranteed.
O. C. CARROLL.

CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct or left at my office, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled.
J. SILFEL & L. PFEIFFER.
dec19-d3m

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS

BY THE

Blue Mountain ROute.

VIA

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P. M. train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P. M., making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving Selma at.....9 30 A. M.
and making close connections with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at
Jackson.....4 45 P. M. 12 00 night
Vicksburg.....8 55 A. M.
Also, make connections at Meridian with trains of South and North Alabama Railroads, arriving at
Montgomery.....8 25 A. M.
Mobile.....7 30 P. M.
New Orleans.....1 50 A. M.
The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.
No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA TO VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 8 A M train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 30 A. M.
Pass for any other Route.
Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office. JOHN B. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.
REAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent.
No. 4 Kimball House.
june5—d1f

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THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD EDITION.

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Five Hundred Illustrations

and Descriptions.

Together with a complete Concordance, the Psalms in Metre, nearly one hundred thousand Marginal Readings and References, and a Historical and Chronological Index to the entire Word. To which is added a comparative treatise on the Bible, its Literature, History and Inspiration of the Bible, exhaustive tabular side, and a concise History of all the Denominations and Sects in every age of the world.

THE AGENT, MR. JOHN W. DODGE, IS IN THE CITY, and can be addressed through the Postoffice
jan5—d1f

Assignee's Notice of Appointment in the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

In the Matter James N. Porter, Bankrupt: In Bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James N. Porter, in the county of Morgan, and State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own Petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated: Madison, Georgia, the Fourth day of January, A. D., 1873.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Assignee.
jan7—dlaw3w-tues

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATIONAL TREATMENT of Kidney, Urinary, and Liver diseases is effected by **Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion**. It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those WASTES in the blood, which cause Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.
W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for $12. R. L. WOOLCOTT, 138 Chatham-sq., N. Y.

Employment, $100 per week. Agents & others to sell 3 new articles, indispensable to merch'ts & manf'rs. 4 ct. with stamp, S. Bowlin & Co., 35 Liberty-st, N. Y.

MONEY Easily made with our Steel Cut and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 46 Fulton street, New York.

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Manufactured only by
E. H. KELLOGG, No. 17 Cedar-st., New York.

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Be Deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore, throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Worthless imitations are on the market, but use only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as those TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes Chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.

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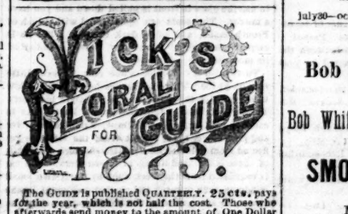

is unequaled by any known remedy. It will eradicate, extirpate and thoroughly destroy all poisonous substances in the blood and will effectually dispel all predisposition to billious derangements.

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Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness and inertia.

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Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You are exposed to suffering in its most aggravated form.

Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, sluggish or depressed in spirits, with head ache, back ache, coated tongue and bad tasting mouth?

For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution USE

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Don't weaken or impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—Indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia with piles and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use.

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.
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